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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

President and Industry Meet

He Urges Ready Rise in Wages

They Seek Liberty, Supervised

Germany Has Vast Labor Plan

Austria Fights Nazi Control

Hollywood Gorillas Must Go

THE Washington Administration and American industry make progress in their efforts to understand each other and pull together. President Roosevelt, speaking briefly at the banquet of the United States Chamber of Commerce, asks the nation's industrialists, largely represented in the gathering, for three things. He wishes them to raise wages promptly as commodity prices go up, to coöperate with each other and the Government in ending unfair competition and cutthroat prices and bringing back industrial order, and to subordinate group and single industry interests in an effort to achieve rounded national recovery. The President speaks of the Government exerting a controlling hand only when asking for fair methods—The Government will strike at unfair minorities that fail to play the game.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt, Washington believes, may put his influence behind Senator Wagner's industry control bill. This measure is American industry's counter proposal to the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill, now not expected to pass. The Wagner measure provides that industrialists be relieved of the restrictions of the anti-trust laws so nation-wide associations may place industries on an organized basis. In return for this, they would submit to federal control of trade agreements, hours of labor and wage scales. Many manufacturing executives make a personal approach to the President, expressing views that favor industrial self-control—But all seem to anticipate government supervision.

* * *

¶ Germany sees reorganization of the whole of industry following seizure of the trade unions by the Government. Employers as well as employees will be brought into a new social régime patterned after Italy's Fascist corporate state. Already the German hand workers trade unions have united in one organization for inclusion. Chancellor Hitler has discussed with Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, president of the federation of German industry, the position of the employers, and two commissioners are to be appointed to supervise amalgamation—The most far-reaching changes are being precipitated in a day.

* * *

¶ Iowa sees the farmers call a strike for May 13 to starve the nation into recognition. The 1500 delegates of the National Farmers' Holiday Association take the action at their convention at Des Moines. The plan is that the producers shall hoard their products and make no deliveries of any kind until their demand is met for a price that gives them cost plus a profit on their commodities. The farmers are urged to hold their action until they learn the fate of the cost-of-production amendment to the farm bill in Congress—But the farmers in control are mad clean through and won't wait.

* * *

¶ Austria's Government takes severe measures against political extremists. Many Communist leaders are arrested. Austrian Nazis are divested of brown dress and swastikas by an order forbidding uniforms or insignia. Pronounced Nazis are dismissed from the civil service. This follows circulation of a rumor that German Nazis plot to invade the Austrian Tyrol from Bavaria and seize an area bordering Kufstein, where Austrian Nazis are very strong. Premier Dollfuss is, physically, the smallest head of a state in Europe—But he seems mighty enough to give Austria its orders and get them obeyed.

* * *

¶ Congress undertakes to bring quick action on the emergency legislation for relief of the steam railroads. Hearings will be held in Washington next week. As recommended by the President and covered in bills, a federal coördinator of transportation will be set up, who will be assisted by regional committees; the recapture clause of the Interstate Commerce Act will be repealed, and railroad holding companies will be brought under the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President's full rail program will not come until next year, he says, which means no early settlement of competition problems—Train and bus will go on slashing each other.

* * *

¶ The Federal Trade Commission rules that no more Hollywood "jungle" pictures shall be advertised as purest Africa. No more girl-stealing scenes by gorillas, the gorillas being homemade skins with men inside. "Sir Hubert Winstead, F. A. S., F. R. G. S.," widely heralded hero of a recent "jungle" film, is found to be completely a myth. The picture industry is told, in effect, that it will do better to devote its vast ingenuity to solving outstanding problems, such as the three-dimensional picture. And, meanwhile, it can, if it will, render a simpler service, also in three dimensions—It can quit offending the public's eye, ear and nose.

Shave in 30 Seconds? Yugoslav Barber Can

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

IF YOU'RE in a hurry to be shaved, just come to Belgrade, where you can get your beard removed in 30 seconds. In another 30 seconds you get the "fixings" put on and are made all shining and scented for the opera or the "rendezvous."

All in a minute! As you are waiting to change street cars. The winner of this year's Yugoslav shaving record and gold medal was Mr. Job Richauser. A rival beat him out by six seconds and broke the world's record, but was disqualified for scratching his "model."

Germany's Envoy Asks Fair Field For All Nations

Schacht Voices Confidence in Roosevelt's Ability to Settle Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—A fair chance for everybody was the plea voiced by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, as he arrived here this morning in the Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line, in response to President Roosevelt's invitation to Germany that it send a representative for informal exchange of views on current economic problems preliminary to the World Economic Conference.

Within an hour following Dr. Schacht's arrival in New York he had boarded a train for Washington, determined to waste no time in fulfilling the mission which has brought him here.

"I did not come to flatter; I came to be helpful to the world and I know you want to be as well," Dr. Schacht said in a statement issued to the newspaper men who had come aboard the Deutschland to meet him.

Referring to his visit of 2½ years ago, when "I had the bad luck of telling a good many things which many of you were not pleased to listen to, but which very soon proved to be true," Dr. Schacht proceeded to give three truths which may be "received this time with less criticism because of the experiences we have meanwhile gone through."

"The first truth," said Dr. Schacht, "is that there is more hope this time for our making headway in overcoming the world crisis because you people have taken the initiative. Let me put it in a few plain words, the Americans won the war; they have to make the peace.

"The second truth is this: many people are trying to convince us that the present economic crisis is based on economic reasons. Don't you believe them. Our crisis is a moral one. Economic well-being will only return if a fair chance is given to everybody. Instead, all forces are used to keep down the defeated. He is asked to pay, but not allowed to earn.

"And here is the third truth: Monetary changes, tariff machinery and similar machinery may ease the feeling for a while, but more is needed."

The avenues are two, Dr. Schacht held.

"One is separation from each other, leading to lower standards of living," said he. "The other is international coöperation for opening up new markets. Here is our choice: separation and poverty or coöperation and prosperity."

Dr. Schacht said he comes here "as special envoy of the German Government, which gladly responded to President Roosevelt's kind invitation."

Hitler Régime Assures Industry Of Support in Reconstruction

Manual Workers Accept Thesis of Corporate State Along Lines of Fascist Italy—Position of Employer Organizations Unsettled

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 5—Realizing the need of restoration of confidence in industry so as to achieve the economic reconstruction now under way, the German Government today officially states that henceforth further interference with industry is to cease. This is intended to enable the country to settle down to real constructive work.

The pronouncement is obviously directed against a section of the National Socialist press which until recently has been declaring that the national revolution is over and a Socialist revolution is now to begin.

However, following the surrender of trade unions to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's leadership after the National Socialist seizure of all free trade unions, it is now reported that legislation is being prepared for the establishment of a new social régime. It will simulate the so-called Fascist corporate state. Already the German manual workers trade unions have united themselves into one big Reich organization for inclusion in the new form of German state.

The position of the employers' association in the new economic régime was discussed recently by Herr Hitler with Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, president of the Federation of German Industry, after which the appointment of two special commissioners for matters concerning the federation and all economy except agriculture was announced.

A special statement from the federation itself was also published. It emphasizes that in the sphere of industrial organization the federation would see that economic conditions and political necessities coincided, that the new organizations would conform to the political ends of government and industrially be recognized as the real source of industrial economy within the framework of National Socialist and general economic reconstruction.

Concerning special questions of future policy, such as the relations between the new employers' organizations and the question of membership in the corporation, currency credit and taxation policies, the Federation of German Industries is setting up a sub-committee of experts to report. When definite plans for reorganization of the industrial employers' associations are completed then a special congress will inaugurate the new corporate state.

The swift methods of the National Socialists in the last few days have resulted in a revision of organization matters. Such changes, however, it is clearly realized, are no indication of a fruitful economic policy. The future must decide the most important question as to the basis upon which economic and financial policy is to be decided—in other words where the ultimate authority will lie.

Decision regarding such issues cannot come quickly, for while Herr Hitler continually emphasizes political-national ideals, outstanding employers' representatives would eventually lay stress upon the execution of a practical program.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Japanese Demand Neutral Province Below Big Wall

New Attack Threatened If Warning Ignored, Say Chinese

SHANGHAI, May 5 (AP)—The commander of the Chinese forces at Peitaiho received a letter today from the Japanese military authorities demanding neutralization of the area between the Lwan and Shih Rivers in North China, a Chinese report said.

The letter allegedly threatens that if the warning is ignored, the Japanese will renew naval and aerial bombardments of Chinese positions in the neighborhood of Peitaiho.

The Chinese reports from Lwanchow said Manchoukuo authorities claim the Shih River is a boundary of their territory and demand complete control of Shanhaikwan, the North China coastal city, occupation of which by the Japanese early in January was followed by the conflict in Jehol and North China.

German to Aid Chinese

BERLIN, May 5 (AP)—Gen. Hans von Seeckt, former chief of staff of the German Reichswehr, has quietly slipped out of Germany to help the Chinese army, at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The first knowledge in Germany of his departure came today in a brief dispatch of the Indo-Pacifique Agency (French), announcing the general's arrival at Saignon.

Chang in Italy

BRINDISI, Italy, May 4 (AP)—Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, former Manchurian war lord and recently commander-in-chief in North China, arrived today on a long visit to Italy.

German Fascists Offer Church Plan For Protestants

Gospel of Third Reich to Form Main Tenet in 10-Point Program

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 5—Reconstruction of German Protestantism on National Socialist lines is today occupying the prominence hitherto held by political and economic unification plans.

Here as in other spheres the measures likely to be taken are much milder than expected from the utterances of certain overenthusiastic National Socialists during the unstable days following the March 5 elections. Thus the "German Christians," representing the most extreme opinion of this kind (though its members are far smaller than its press pronouncements would suggest) today issues a 10-point program as the basis for a new evangelical church of the Reich.

"We desire neither a state church nor church which is a state within the state, but an evangelical church of the Reich acknowledging the supremacy of a National Socialist state from conviction and proclaiming the gospel of the Third Reich."

Popular Vote on Bishop

Such a church, the program continues, must be church of German Christianity; namely, Christians of Aryan descent, and offer a refuge neither for reaction nor democratic parliamentarianism. The church must have the confidence of the people and be presided over by a Reich's bishop.

Since the majority of German Christians are Lutherans the Reich's bishop would be a Lutheran with a pastor of the Reformed Calvinistic Church as his substitute. The Reich's bishop would be chosen by the popular vote of duly authorized members of the evangelical church (non-Aryan Christians excluded) Oct. 31 next.

Martin Luther's city of Wittenberg in Prussia would be the Reich's new bishopric, and the Wittenberg "Schlosskirche," on the doors of which Luther nailed his famous 95 theses, marking the beginning of the Reformation, would be the Reich bishop's church. The evangelical church of the Reich would be divided into not more than 10 state dioceses, with a state bishop over each.

Unification Long Sought

Undoubtedly certain things in such a program are disapproved at home and abroad, but the essential basis of discussion with other Protestant organizations and representatives is a far milder pronouncement than was generally expected—far removed from the ideas of state commissioners for church affairs which once seemed inevitable. The fact is clear that a "Church of God in the Third Reich" has triumphed over a "Church of the Third Reich" which some Fascist leaders proposed a month ago.

Reconstruction of ecclesiastical organization rather than interference with creeds is now plainly the ideal, and from 28 separate autonomous evangelical churches there would be established two great church federations, one Lutheran and the other Calvinistic, and a common central organization representing 40,000,000 German Protestants.

Such an innovation has long been widely sought. Just as the political unification of Germany has been prevented by the misunderstanding of various political parties which nevertheless desired it, so ecclesiastical reconstruction, which is an essential step which had to come sooner or later, has been overshadowed by the revolution.

Link Between the Aztecs and Mayas Is Sought in Mixtec Ruins in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHACHOAPAN, Oaxaca, Mexico—Due to the great interest aroused in archæology in the State of Oaxaca since the discovery of treasure in Monte Alban last year, the Indians all over the region have fixed their attention anew on all the old ruins they know.

There are about 200 known archæological sites in the State of Oaxaca, and many more undiscovered. About half of these are in the "Mixteca," a region entirely neglected, and unvisited by any archæologist until 1933, when Dr. Alfonso Caso made a hurried inspection trip after his excavation season in Monte Alban ended.

In the meantime the Mixtec Indians of Chachoapan had become impatient and had "discovered" themselves, since no one had bothered to come and discover them. They went to their highest mountain top and uncovered the ruins of a white stone temple which now stands on the peak as a landmark as far as the eye can see. Dr. Caso heard about the new discoveries at Chachoapan, when he passed through the near-by town of Nochixtlán on his way to Mexico City along the new Mixteca road, a road which is still in embryo but will form part of the Pan-American highway in time.

Dr. Caso climbed the mountain, and found all sides of it defended by sheer masonry walls many feet high and thick. The top was terraced and divided into rectangular courts and patios by stone walls. Rounded mounds now covered with earth and brush dot the mountain top. One of these, on the highest point, the Indians uncovered, disclosing the white walls of a broken stone temple.

Stairs lead down into a room, and at one point in the floor Dr. Caso noticed it sounded hollow when tapped. He dug, and when he broke through, a gust of cold wind came out, blowing earth back out that fell into it. As time was very limited, Dr. Caso covered the hole and asked the Indians to wait until October, when he will be able to go back and make a suitable exploration. He walked all around the 30-foot mound on the top of which the temple stands, but found no place where the air might enter.

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Things Present

Well! So there's going to be a report card for dads. Our younger readers are invited to mark the third editorial and send a marked copy of today's Monitor to their fathers.

Some favorite Yorkshire dishes—with full directions—will be found on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Writers who long to paint with words should not miss the word picture of the arctic night on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following: Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the weekly news map.

Italy Is Disposed To Join With U. S., Envoys Indicate

Desires Removal of Causes of European Conflict by Treaty Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—According to all the evidence, it has been a new and more conciliatory Italy which has been speaking to President Roosevelt this week through Signor Guido Jung, Finance Minister, and Signor Augusto Rosso, Italy's extremely able Ambassador here. The indications are that their case, as presented to the Chief Executive, has been to prove that Italy does not share the international extremes to which Herr Adolf Hitler's Fascist Government seems prone to go.

So successful has been the Italian mission to date that Signor Jung has postponed his departure from Washington by 24 hours, in order to have another long talk with President Roosevelt today. The Italian spokesmen explain publicly that their talks with the President have been largely political. And they express themselves as highly pleased with the "extremely frank, intelligent, and widespread" conversations they have had.

Italian Policy

To those in close touch with Italian policy—although a discreet silence has been preserved about the substance of the White House talks—it is clear enough that the visitors fell readily in with President Roosevelt's ideas about European stability. They were quick to disassociate themselves from the charge of potential peace breaker which rightly or wrongly attaches to the new Hitler Government, in the opinion of congressional and diplomatic leaders here.

It is the task of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's forthright representative, who arrives here late today, to take up the defense of the third Reich. The Italians, who at times in the past have sprung to Germany's defense, have been pointedly leaving their fellow Fascist state to present its own case in the Washington discussions.

Instead Signore Jung and Rosso have explained Italy's desire for removal of the causes of European conflict by peaceful treaty revision.

The change of Italian policy which was first manifest over a month ago when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald visited Il Duce in Rome is thus being strongly apparent in Washington. The Italian Government, it has been explained in the White House, is behind the MacDonald disarmament plan instead of any of the various plans which Italian representatives have sponsored in the past. And Italy is more responsible for European stability than any time in recent years, it is stated.

This swing in the European alignments, although only partial and

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Historic Stone House Dug Up in Brooklyn After Long Search

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—The Old Stone House of Gowanus, in Brooklyn, one-time headquarters for Gen. George Washington and which was covered 35 years ago in the course of a grading project, has been located and partly unearthed after six weeks' work by more than 100 men supplied to the park department by the Emergency Work Relief Bureau.

The northwest corner of the historic building was discovered by the workmen yesterday about 12 feet below the surface at Fifth Avenue and Third Street. Since the building is believed by Mr. Henry A. Seyfried, who is in charge of the excavation, to be 2½ stories high, digging will have to continue until a depth of about 30 feet has been reached.

Delay was occasioned at the start of the digging operations in March when, owing to uncertainty regarding the position of the buried house, shovels and picks were fruitlessly employed to dig a hole about 20 feet square and 15 to 20 feet deep before it was decided that the house must be somewhere else. An appeal was made to Brooklyn venerables in the hope that they might be able to recall the location of the house, and as a result the digging operations were moved 20 feet to the south.

Stock Prices Boil But Dollar Drops

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Speculative markets continued to boil today, with many securities and commodities reaching new high levels for the recovery. The forward movement was frequently changed by profit taking, however.

A notable factor in the fresh bullish speculation was a drop in the dollar to a new low for a long time in relation to leading currencies. The pound sterling jumped 8 cents to touch $4 for the first time since England dropped the gold standard, and French francs rose .10 of a cent to 4.72 cents, which indicated a depreciation of the dollar, from its gold parity, of about 17 per cent. The pound and franc slipped back a little, after reaching these levels.

Wheat rose about a cent a bushel, and cotton about a dollar a bale in the earlier dealings. These advances were partly lost in a midday flurry of selling, but the markets came up to around the best in the afternoon. Several other staples, including silver, were higher. Bar silver advanced ⅝ of a cent an ounce.

Roosevelt Requests Wages Be Kept Up; Wallace Warns New Crop Surpluses Loom

Agriculture Head Says Drastic Move Needed to Cut Planting

Thinks Processors' Tax Only Safeguard

Secretary Roper Describes New Federal Board to Coordinate Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—The time has come when the American people must face the drastic economic consequences of the fact that they have ceased to be a debtor and have become a creditor nation, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today told members of the United States Chamber of Commerce in the final day of their twenty-first annual meeting.

With impending overproduction in the three major exportable farm crops, cotton, wheat, and corn-hogs, Mr. Wallace saw no alternative but to apply the far-reaching processing section of the new agricultural bill and he discussed frankly the prospects of enforcing what he admitted was "an unpopular" section.

He painted a realistic picture of the farm situation, and declared that already cotton farmers are increasing their plantings in expectation of higher prices next year with the inevitable consequences of further increasing the cotton surplus, which already amounts to a full year's crop.

New surpluses in wheat, and the corn-hog crop, he said, loomed ahead, and these were of a size when even increased purchasing power achieved by inflation and reciprocal tariffs would hardly take care of.

"If we are to bring about a reduction of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 acres of cotton land," he declared, "there will have to be a substantial processing tax on cotton, and the processors will in turn have to pass it on to the consumers."

Clears View of Future

Mr. Wallace's address departed completely from his advance manuscript. He was the second member of the Cabinet to address the Chamber today, following Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, who detailed the new set-up, in collecting trade information for business. The two speeches followed the address of Mr. Roosevelt himself, and collectively gave the 1600 or more visiting business men a close-up picture of the purposes and ambitions of the Administration.

The overproduction of agriculture is here to stay, said Mr. Wallace, unless means are open to reopen foreign markets. This requires a completely new approach to the whole question of America's position in world markets.

The, total carry-over of cotton according to best reports, he said, is 13,000,000 bales, two and one-half times the normal carry-over and equal to one year's entire United States crop. Plantings are increasing, he asserted, by farmers who are hoping for high prices next year.

The same picture is true of wheat, modified by the excessively small winter wheat crop. By July 1 there will be a carry-over of 330,000,000 bushels of wheat, he forecast. In the past six months exports have been only one-fifth of normal, and consequently a continued surplus is in prospect. As to the corn-hog crop, the situation, he said, is "equally desperate," with a 20,000,000 surplus acreage of corn. Summing it up he exclaimed:

Have Acted Like Ostriches

"Before the war we were a debtor nation, and could move our surplus abroad. Now we are a creditor country and there is no substantial demand for our goods abroad. We have hid our heads in the sand to this changed condition for the past 10 years.

"How I wish I could drive that home to the American people; they still refuse to face what it means.

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Roosevelt Urges Business to Help

By the Associated Press

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S three requests of industry:

Maintain wages at their present level and increase wage scales in conformity with the rise in commodity prices.

Bring "order out of chaos" in the industrial system by coöperative action against unfair methods of competition and "cutthroat prices."

View recovery in terms of the nation rather than in terms of a particular industry.

Other points were:

It is ultimately of little avail to be temporarily prosperous while others are permanently depressed.

Our national economy must be expressed in terms of the whole rather than in terms of the unit.

We have witnessed a slight, but definite upturn in most industries, a simultaneous rise in most commodity prices.

It is essential that the wage scale should be brought back to meet the cost of living and that this process should begin now.

Berlin's Demand For Navy Halts Geneva Sessions

Impasse Looms With Germany's Claim to Be First-Class Power

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 5—Demanding the right to become a first-class naval power and to participate in the 1935 naval conference, Germany today presented a new sheaf of amendments to the British draft disarmament convention and intensified the existing deadlock.

The conference commission decided that it could not even discuss many points of conflict before it. It adjourned after a very brief session during which most of the delegates refused to take the floor and debate proved impossible. M. René Massigli, of France, spoke of "the enormous question-mark which at the present moment seems to be hanging over all our work." The leadership and moderating influence hitherto exercised by the British delegation was lacking due to the absence of the Foreign Undersecretary, Capt. R. A. Eden, in London.

The chief hope of saving the conference from a complete impasse lies in the fundamental understanding between the British, American and French leaders, when they return here Monday, and some moderation in the German demands for progressive rearmament.

Latest German proposals, in return for reduction of naval forces by other powers, provide that Germany, until the end of 1936, will not exceed the number of surface vessels now assigned to the Reich, and will not lay down more than one vessel to replace an obsolete capital ship. Submarines are demanded for Germany, unless abolished by other countries.

Other German amendments demand abolition of military and naval aircraft and international control of civil aviation.

Behind the existing situation in the disarmament conference is the German insistence on rearmament, coupled with widespread distrust of the Hitler régime in other countries. Germany is practically unsupported in these demands. Whereas Italy, until recently, backed up every German proposal, Signor Mussolini's spokesman is now observed to be keeping a discreet silence on practically all points.

In spite of the apparent deadlock, the British delegation is making heroic efforts to get something done before the ceonomic conference convenes on June 12.

Asks American Business to Work for National Good, Not Individual

Change for Better Indicated, He Says

Pleads for Halt on Ruinous Competition and Promises Coöperation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—President Roosevelt sketched briefly the Administration's policy in dealing with industrial overproduction, wages and working conditions, in an address last night to the United States Chamber of Commerce, and in particular urged upon his hearers that advances in pay be made simultaneously with increases in commodity prices.

Taking an optimistic view of the business situation, Mr. Roosevelt promised the 1600 attentive business leaders assembled from all parts of the United States that he would cooperate with them in eliminating unfair business practices. He called upon business men of all classes to "translate their welfare into the welfare of the whole . . . rather than in terms of a particular industry," and "to think and act for a well-rounded national recovery."

Before taking up his prepared remarks, Mr. Roosevelt informally told his hearers that it was of the utmost importance that commodity prices be increased, for, without that increase, he said, there can be no improvement in wages with consequent expansion of national purchasing power.

Presages Sunday Address

The President's talk was a prelude to the extended address he means to make Sunday night, which will be radiocast and which will deal with the achievements of the Administration thus far, with a discussion of the problems yet to be attacked. The talk last night was not radiocast, because of the desire to concentrate attention on the week-end address; but, although it was brief and informal, the assembled business men listened to it with deep interest, and considered that it forecast the industrial control legislation which the Administration is likely to sponsor.

The reaction today to the President's speech is one of satisfaction and relief. In corridors of the Chamber of Commerce building it was pointed out today that there was nothing extreme in the President's pronouncement, no threats, and indeed that the condemnation of cutthroat competition and the pledge of government coöperation to stabilize industry was highly reassuring.

Work on New Labor Bill

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York hopes to complete for Mr. Roosevelt today the draft of a bill on which he has been rushing work intended to incorporate the President's views on industrial control as a substitute for the Black 30-hour work week bill, now pending in the House. The bill would set up a three-member board authorized to approve agreements on wages, hours and competition, as formulated by self-governing units of industry, or trade associations, irrespective of antitrust laws.

Mr. Roosevelt did not touch on inflation in his address. In the last few weeks, he said at the outset, there had been a "slight but definite upturn in most industries and a simultaneous rise in most commodity prices."

Wage advances should follow price increases, he said.

"It is essential as a matter of national justice that the wage scale should be brought back to meet the cost of living and that this process should begin now and not later."

For Deposits' Insurance

The Glass committee's plan for a comprehensive insurance of bank deposits, proposing a revolution in American banking, was made public yesterday before the Chamber by Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio.

The plan proposes to set up a mutual responsibility and a reserve fund among members of the Federal Reserve System to give depositors practical guarantees that henceforth their money will be safe behind the imposing façades of United States banks of deposit.

If adopted, it is believed runs on banks will be things of the past, that every commercial bank in the country will be forced to become a member of the Reserve System, thereby giving the United States a unified banking system for the first time, and that the dark cloud of possible bank failures will finally be lifted from the business horizon.

Mr. Bulkley made his speech at a general session of the chamber today. His statement was the first official revelation of the discussions within the Glass sub-committee which have been going on for months. He announced that the original Glass banking bill, which passed the Senate last session, 54 to 9, would be introduced with little change almost immediately, with the single major addition of this bank insurance feature.

The new bill is now complete and will be sent to the full committee of the Senate by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, its author, and in

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Croatian Writer Stirs Up Controversy Just By Announcing He Would Lecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—This city, which might be called the capital of Croatia, is effervescing.

Not about Herr Hitler and his Brown Shirt army, either. Nor about Signor Mussolini's revision plan, which Croatians hold is directed against Croatian provinces. Neither is it because of Croatia's crusade for liberty, nor on account of Hungary's recent defeat of Yugoslavia in football, nor of Japan's taking Manchuria.

The reason why the Zagrebians cannot meet tranquilly in their luxurious cafés, or stroll calmly down their main street at "promenade hour," or talk in friendly tones in their street cars, is the burning question as to whether or not Mr. Miroslav Krlezha is a good writer.

That's all! But one might consider it sufficient if one saw the great placards posted up on all the billboards.

Mr. Krlezha is one of Yugoslavia's most famous literary men—a dramatist, poet, essayist, novelist and critic. An editor, too. Although a young man he has written a whole shelf full of books, and, in addition, he contributes monthly to half a dozen magazines.

Recently this facile author announced a lecture on Croatian literature. The town was plastered with hundreds of posters criticizing Mr. Krlezha's literary capacities and views. These were answered by another swarm of bills and posters in his defense. The whole city echoed with opinions about modernism and classicism, realism and symbolism, time unity, delayed climaxes, the versimilitude of plots, overtoning and happy endings.

As the lecture evening approached both sides intensified their partisanship to such an extent that the police had to intervene and prohibit the meeting, so that Mr. Krlezha could not say his say.

But he will a little later. Tomorrow, or the day after, he will have articles in six magazines, and the week after will issue a new book on Croatian literature. And Zagreb will continue to discuss Krlezha, much to his delight.

Chicago Speeds Up Exposition Work For Early Opening

Century of Progress Head Says President to See Complete Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5—Preparing to open the exposition five days early to make it possible for President Roosevelt to be present, the staff of a Century of Progress is busy today speeding up its schedules, adjusting them to the new opening date, May 27.

"So far as I know, our decision to open the fair five days before the announced opening establishes a record for World Fairs," said Maj. Pennox R. Lohr, general manager. "Every building and exhibit erected and operated by a Century of Progress will be ready May 27."

Officers of the exposition are sending out letters to all exhibitors urging them to speed up their plans. While much appears unfinished on the grounds today, observers who have watched the rapid progress of construction and landscaping of the last two weeks are ready to believe that the goal set by Major Lohr can be reached. Buildings of pre-fabricated materials go up with astonishing rapidity. Then along comes a battalion of painters and, lo, the structure is gayly colored.

Trucks pull up, loaded with shrubs and trees, and wasteland turns into gardens in 24 hours.

All through the Administration Building there is an atmosphere of rolling up sleeves and increasing the already rapid tempo.

Plans are being made for an impressive ceremonial. If the President comes, as he has promised to do unless something unforeseen keeps him in Washington, he will be escorted to the exposition by a military guard, will be entertained at luncheon at the exposition, and will be guest of honor at an evening reception. During the day he will also dedicate the Great Lakes to Gulf waterway to be opened May 27.

His presence will give great prestige to the world fair opening. The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was not so honored, the President at that time merely pressing a button at Washington.

Manufacturers Find Business on Upturn

Optimism over the trend of business was the note struck by the 500 delegates to the annual dinner of the New England Association of Manufacturers' Representatives held last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Mr. J. Stanley Kelly of the Clicquot Club Company, president of the association, praised members for their courageous facing of difficult problems and for their evident faith in the return of increased prosperity. He urged them to forget political affiliations and refrain from criticism of the present Administration at Washington.

Definite assurance that the grocery business is showing a decided upturn in both retail and wholesale lines was given by Mr. Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America. Mr. Willis asked for a closer coöperation between retailer and wholesaler and an elimination of sharp and unfair practices as an aid to better business conditions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Substantial Accord Is Reached in Ely's $25,000,000 Tax Bill

Much of the opposition to Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $25,000,000 taxation relief program was removed yesterday at a conference between the Governor, heads of the legislative branches, the Lieutenant-Governor and Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the legislative taxation committee.

Following the conference it was learned that substantial accord had been reached on the program which the Governor made plain was to help reduce the tax rates in towns and cities. The Governor also pointed out that it may be necessary to include in the program a provision to permit the borrowing of money in anticipation of receipts to give to municipalities immediate relief.

On the proposal to transfer $6,000,000 from the highway funds to the general funds, passed to a third reading in the House, the point of order was raised yesterday that the bill was beyond the scope of the Governor's taxation message in that he proposed that $8,000,000 be transferred and no mention was made of cities or towns.

Two courses are now open. Either the Governor must send in another message or else provide for the transfer in his supplementary budget. The Governor said he would insist on the transfer of $8,000,000 instead of the $6,000,000 agreed upon in the House.

Following a hearing the House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on proposed legislation to investigate the advisability of licensing contractors and builders by the State. It was pointed out at the hearing that there was united opinion in favor of this investigation by builders, labor and architects.

The House agreed to kill the bill empowering the Minimum Wage Commission to revise its decrees.

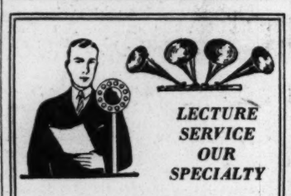
After throwing out the final bill of a long list of petitions to abolish the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Senate yesterday passed the measure increasing the board's personnel from three to five members.

Boston Art Notes

Boys and Girls Bookshop

Two exhibitors show their works side by side at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. Water color sketches are offered by Miss Martha Brewer and small pieces of sculpture by Miss Rosamond Sears.

The pictures were made in Bermuda. Miss Brewer was quick to catch the marked accent, the striking hue, the resplendent natural beauties of that resort. In aquarelle one may employ the free-moving brush and indicate in full, broad sweeps the curves and angles which determine the design. Miss Brewer prefers to suggest the swinging curve of the beach, the rippling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Fancy Native Ducks	lb.	19c
Thick Ribbed Corned Beef	lb.	22c
Squire's Sausage Meat	1 lb. bag	19c
Hellmann's Blue Ribbon Salad Dressing	1 qt. jar	only 27c
Welch's Grape Juice	pt. bottle	19c
J. Alden Crab Meat	½ lb. can	24c
Ripple Wheat, 1 small pkg. free		10c
New Vermont Maple Syrup	qt. can	60c
	1 gal. can	$2.10

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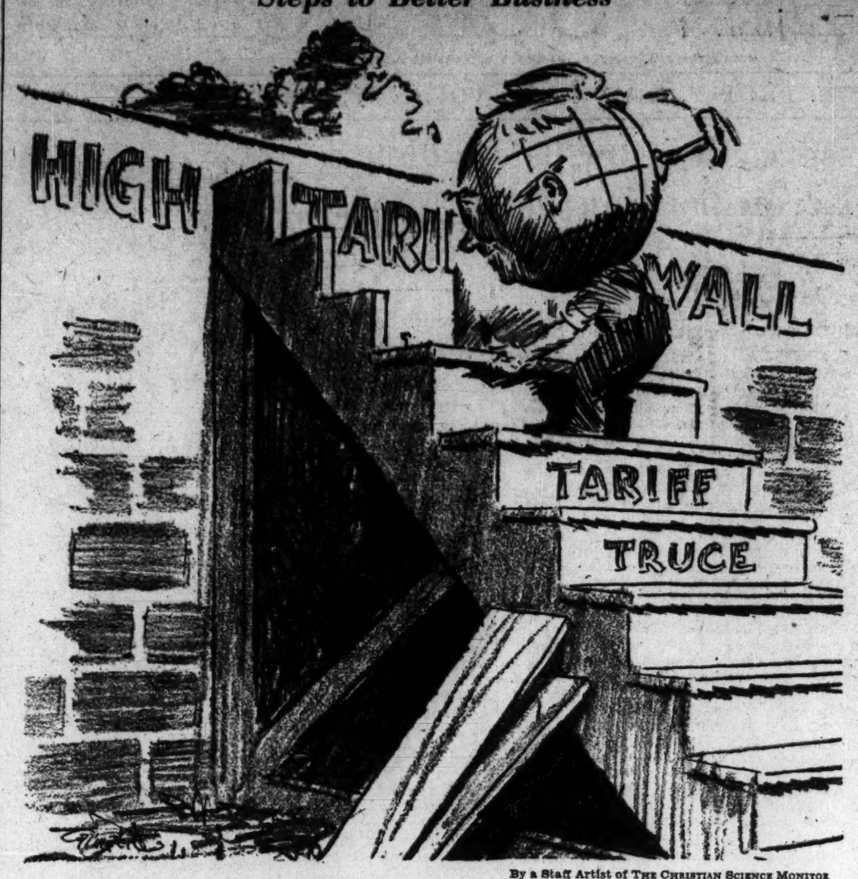
Steps to Better Business



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

sequences of small waves, the firm, jutting rocks, and the cloud-tossed skies, refraining almost entirely from marking in details. For her the water color is like a grand gesture.

It is unlikely that this method would prove effective with a less opulent subject matter. The artist would find she must furnish beauty and poetry where it did not exist in abundance in nature. This would be a challenge to her imagination.

Miss Sears models animals, most popular of subjects amongst sculptors. A greyhound has been portrayed with splendid craftsmanship, in which the artist has attended carefully to detail, and yet has maintained the general form and the alert attitude which characterizes this swift, graceful species. The horse, too, has been treated thoughtfully by her—a spirited, sympathetic depiction. Too bad portrayers do not undertake to characterize human beings with the same aptitude. They grow quite serious and ponderous, unfortunately, when man becomes their model.

Public Library

The gallery of the Boston Public Library is covered and filled with posters and travel inducements. Dozens and dozens of attractive pictures make places the world over tempting for travelers. It is interesting to find just what characteristics are the most alluring to the minds of the publicity agents. There are panoramic views, in which snow-clad mountains tower up in the rear and quiet streams glisten in the foreground; there are cathedrals, bridges, street scenes, festivals, towers, natives portrayed in costume. There are "sportsmen's" paradises. When we cogitate about these attractions we conclude that these are not the chief reasons for our travels. However, there are certain pleasures to be gained from learning, observation, exchange of ideas, which cannot be made pictorially graphic. And so the agents must yield to their limited optical inducements. D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Suite ..... Mendelssohn
Minuet ..... Bolzoni
"William Tell," Overture ..... Rossini

Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Liebestraum" ..... Liszt-Herbert
"Lohengrin," Finale of Act I ..... Wagner

"The Band Wagon," Selection ..... Schwartz
"Estudiantina," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
Procession of the Sardar ..... Ippolitov-Ivanoff

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree; Town Hall, South Braintree, 8.

B. U. College of Music: Piano recital by Mr. Paul E. Ladabouche, Parish Hall, Grace Church, Newton, 8:15.

Tufts College: Junior Prom, Cousens Gymnasium, evening, 9.

Perry Normal Kindergarten School: Annual "Perry Night," 294 Huntington Avenue, 7:45.

Assembly, benefit Cambridge Hospital, Buckingham Hall, evening.

Footlight Club: Performance of Noel Coward's "The Young Idea," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

Harvard Dramatic Club: Performance of "The Watched Pot," by "Saki," Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Arlington High School Dramatic Club: Presentation of "Grumpy," Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, 8.

Harvard German Club: Spring dance, Hotel Commander, evening.

Order of the Fleur de Lis: Lecture, "The Castles and Monasteries of Switzerland," by Mrs. Harold M. Vanderbilt, St. Paul's Cathedral Crypt, 7:45.

Brookline Girl Scouts: Annual entertainment, Brookline High School Auditorium, 8.

Workers School of Boston: Talk, "The Soviet Union," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, 107a Green Street, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Penny Carnival, Lee Auditorium, 7. Miniature Olympic swimming events, 8:45.

Simmons College: Supper dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Boston University Junior Promenade, Copley Plaza Hotel, 9.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Autumn Fire," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Colonial—"The Mask and the Face," 8:30.
Loew's Orpheum — "Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:30, 10:20 p. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Conservatory Orchestra, 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Kappa Sigma: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): High School Girl Reserves Inter Club council, 11.

Massachusetts Civic League Kindergarten Committee: Kindergarten rally, with round table discussion and lecture, 3 Joy Street, 2.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Annual open house, laboratories in operation, also exhibits of student activities, 2 to 10.

Brookline Girl Scouts: Annual entertainment, Brookline High School auditorium, afternoon.

Berlitz School: Motion pictures of Switzerland, with explanations in French and German, 140 Newbury Street, 2. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Boston: Arts and crafts exhibit through May 15. Demonstration of wood whittling, and motion pictures, "The Little Swiss Carver," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Some Contributions to a Way Out of Today's Depression," by Mr. Samuel S. Wyer, consulting engineer, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Tufts College: Special exercises, Ivy Oration, Fraternity Spreads, and sports program, all day.

Boston-Northfield Club: Annual meeting and luncheon, 264 Boylston Street, 1:30.

First Unitarian Church: Annual luncheon and sale, benefit Awon Home, Harvard Square, 11:30 to 2:30.

Girl Scout Bugle and Drum Corps competition, Boston Arena, 1.

Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education: Annual Bazaar, 105 South Huntington Avenue, 2 to 10.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Loew's Orpheum — "Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"A Working Man," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:30, 10:20 p. m.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 2:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 2:16.
Hollis—"Far-Off Hills," 2:15.
Colonial—"The Mask and the Face," 3:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker. May 4-May 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 1-7; travel posters and literature (Exhibition Room), May 1-14; lumber manufacture, ink making and Chinese dolls (Children's Room), May 1-7.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Exhibition sculpture by Alice Balch Stone; pen and ink drawings by Marguerite Davis.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ellshemius. Through May 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of Negro arts and crafts. Through May.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume Plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackerman's and other nineteenth century magazines. Through June

The Cassen Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Theresa F. Barnstein, May 1-14.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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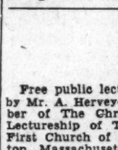
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'New Architecture' In America Foreseen

By uniting the fine art of design with the construction and function of buildings, Dean George H. Edgell of the Harvard Graduate School of Architecture hopes to develop "a new American architecture."

In a sweeping revision of the courses and requirements of the school he hopes to establish a better correlation of the factors governing the success of buildings and to eliminate the errors and hurried, sensational, stylistic attempts which characterized buildings of the boom period. "The purpose of the change," Dean Edgell says, "is to also prepare architects to meet the 'invaders' who are encroaching on their field and to increase the opportunities for professional employment. In reorganizing the curriculum we seek to introduce a broader and more advanced treatment of sound American architectural education."

Included in the plan will be complete revision in the courses on design and construction and the addition of four entirely new courses dealing with composition, functions of buildings, city planning, and professional practice.

Mrs. Andrews Reëlected To Head Colonial Dames

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Mrs. James P. Andrews of Hartford, Conn., will head the Colonial Dames of America for another year.

She was reëlected at the society's biennial convention, which closes today. Mrs. William Howard Taft was chosen honorary vice-president. Other officers include Mrs. Charles H. Merriman of Rhode Island, secretary, and Mrs. Frederick A. Packard of Pennsylvania, treasurer.

Student Librarians Of Simmons Go on Visit

Seventy-three seniors and graduate students in the Simmons College school of Library Science are visiting Providence and Worcester this afternoon to look behind the scenes at libraries in those cities. Their usual Friday programs at the college have been canceled for the occasion.

Fifty of the girls, led by Miss Mary E. Kauffmann and Mrs. Eleanor G. Brackett, instructor in library science, will go to Providence, where they will visit the Rhode Island State Library, the Providence Public Library, the Providence Athenæum, the John Hay Library of Brown University, and several other library institutions. Twenty-three of them, under the direction of Miss Nina C. Brotherton, associate professor of library science, will go to Worcester, where they will visit the Worcester Public Library, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Clark University Library. Both groups will hear talks by officials of the institutions arey are visiting.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight, followed by rain Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Cloudy, followed by rain, beginning late tonight or Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east winds, and increasing Saturday and over south portion tonight, becoming fresh to strong Saturday; overcast weather tonight and Saturday; rain Saturday and probably over south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	68	Montreal	46	54
Bismarck	46	58	Nantucket	50	58
Boston	48	60	New Orleans	72	82
Buffalo	44	52	New York	56	66
Calgary	40	60	Norfolk, Va.	58	66
Charleston	74	76	North Platte	42	44
Chicago	46	48	Philadelphia	54	66
Cincinnati	50	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	84
Denver	38	44	Pittsburgh	50	66
Eastport, Me.	40	46	Portland, Me.	46	58
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	58	76
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	54	54
7 p.m. May 4	72		St. Paul	42	60
Helena, Mont.	34	56	Salt Lake City	48	58
Huron, S. D.	48	64	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville	74	86	SantaFe, N.M.	34	54
Kansas City	48	50	Seattle	46	58
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	86
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	50	66
Memphis	62	66	Wichita, Kan.	48	52
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	46	58

A—9 a. m. May 4.
B—Maximum May 3.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 8:27 p. m., Saturday 8:51 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

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Thrift Education Made Compulsory In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Teaching thrift in the public schools of North Carolina is made mandatory under the provisions of a bill which has been passed by the Senate, with no serious opposition.

Another measure, also by the upper branch of the General Assembly, provides for the establishment of thrift funds. The two bills were sponsored by Mr. Capus M. Waynick, Senator from Guilford County, and editor of the High Point Enterprise. Neither carries any appropriation. This feature eliminates any possible expense to the taxpayers.

Under the terms of the first named measure, teachers are required to give talks on thrift, at chapel exercises or where pupils are otherwise assembled, at least once a week. The second measure provides that money saved by public school children be kept by the State and administered by an organization of 16 directors, including the state treasurer, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association and the president of the Greater University of North Carolina.

Sponsors pointed out that in the past losses from student loans have amounted to only 1 per cent and that this is the safest form of investment, with the exception of government bonds. The North Carolina fund is expected to enable worthy students to borrow money to pursue their education and, further, to enable them to secure additional amounts from other funds.

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It's amazing how quickly moth eggs hatch out and moth worms begin their ravenous destruction once clothes have been put away for the summer. *Now* is the time to begin using Expello. Hang a can of Expello in every closet where you store your garments. Pack handy gauze bags of Expello in trunks, chests and drawers where you keep valuable furs, woolens, draperies, etc. No moth or moth worm can live where Expello is used.
Expello comes in cans of different sizes for every home need. The No. 1 can, $1, is the popular size, but there is a smaller size for garment bags, etc. The No. 2 can, $1, contains 12 handy gauze bags of Expello—a small can at 50 cents contains fewer bags. The No. 4 size contains Expello for use in electric cleaners. Your dealer sells Expello. If not, we will supply you direct. Remember, Expello is fully guaranteed. The Expello Corporation, Dover, N. H.
Expello Spot Remover *is new—cleans like magic and no rings.*

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Hughes Asks Bar To Assist Courts In Speeding Cases

Delayed Justice Declared 'Reproach' on System Granting Delays

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Supreme Court is moving swiftly to end delay in criminal appeals, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes told the meeting of the American Law Institute here today. In a brief time that blotch on American justice will be erased, he indicated.

Declaring that "probably there is no greater reproach to the administration of justice in this country than the delay in criminal appeals," the chief justice added, briefly: "We now propose, so far as possible, to end this reproach."

Congress, he explained, has authorized the Supreme Court to prescribe rules of practice and procedure with respect to criminal cases after the verdict, and the new procedure for them to provide swift, sure justice in federal courts will soon be formulated. The Chief Justice said the Supreme Court is up with its work, and even "treading on the heels of the lawyers." He complimented the institute on its work in restating the common law, on which it is engaged.

Chief Justice Hughes said in part:

"We meet at a time when major legislative operations and heroic remedies are of dominating interest. But we turn to our less dramatic projects with confidence that the foundations of our social effort are still secure and that the administration of justice will continue to be its supreme test.

"The current term of the Supreme Court has been free from the drawbacks of vacancies or illness. All the members of the court have been at work without interruption. We are still masters of our calendar and are proceeding with such expedition that at times we seem to be treading on the heels of the lawyers. Recently, in order to avoid unnecessary inconvenience, we have been announcing a weekly calendar, thus limiting the cases to be heard during each week so that counsel would not be taken by surprise. We have thus far disposed of 213 cases on the merits and 543 applications for certiorari.

"There is thus no substantial delay in the Supreme Court. And the appellate work of the Circuit Courts of Appeals seems to be well up. The delays in the administration of justice in the federal courts are the familiar delays in bringing cases to trial in the courts of first instance and in preparing cases for submission on appeal.

"After a case has been tried there is little, if any, excuse for delay in bringing on appeals. Attorney-General Mitchell (former), with the intelligent interest he has always shown in the administration of the federal courts, addressed himself to the inordinate delays in prosecuting appeals in criminal cases. He brought together statistics showing—what in a general way we well know—that months and even years have elapsed after verdicts of guilty before appeals were heard in the circuit courts of appeals, and meanwhile the accused have been at large on bail. One who has been convicted and is out on bail is ordinarily not anxious to expedite a decision which may compel him to serve his sentence.

"It may be that the prosecuting attorney, having won the conviction, is occupied with other contests. Stipulations for delay are too readily obtained and sanctioned. Probably there is no greater reproach to the administration of justice in this country than the delay in criminal appeals.

"We now propose, so far as possible, to end this reproach. The Congress, at the request of the Attorney-General has undertaken to provide a remedy. The Congress has committed the matter to the Supreme Court, authorizing it to prescribe rules of practice and procedure with respect to criminal cases after verdict. In responding to this grant of authority, the court will welcome the assistance of the Bench and Bar.

"When the federal equity rules were formulated in 1911, the court had the benefit of the recommendations of the Federal judiciary who in turn were aided by the suggestions of the bar. We hope to have similar assistance in this new enterprise. And I trust that the lawyers and judges who are in this gathering will not hesitate to submit well-matured recommendations."

Drunken Increase Laid to Legal Beer

DENVER, Colo., May 5 (AP)—Dr. F. Scott McBride, national president of the Anti-Saloon League, asserts drunkenness has "visibly increased" since legalization of 3.2 beer.

He spoke last night at a gathering of the league's officers from eight states of the Rocky Mountain district to discuss plans to defeat repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. "I have seen more drunk men on the streets in different sections of the country since the new law went into effect than I saw in four years preceding enactment of the new law," Dr. McBride said.

"It makes me fearful that what people term 'the good old days' are coming back again. There is more drunkenness on the streets now than at any time under the enforcement of prohibition." The Rev. W. L. Wade, Colorado state superintendent of the league, took an opposite view, and said the alcoholic content of the new beer is "so small that the effect of drinking it is negligible."

Travel Fellowships Awarded by Harvard

Award of seven traveling fellowships to advanced students in the department of English at Harvard University was announced today at University Hall.

These are known as the Charles Dexter Scholarships, totaling $4900, or an average of $700 each. Awards are made each spring to enable a period of study and travel in England during the summer. Miss Annie L. Dexter in establishing them in 1922 stipulated they were to "encourage young men to study profoundly the English language and enable them to visit Oxford and Cambridge in England, or the cathedral towns." Six of the seven holders are graduate students at Harvard, and one is an assistant in the English department.

Harvard Plans Courses For Needy Business Men

Special sessions "to meet the needs of men with business experience" will be opened at the Harvard School of Business Administration next fall.

The sections are planned especially for college graduates who have been out of school for three or four years and need additional business training. "Business experience is of great advantage for men taking courses in the business school," according to Dr. M. P. McNair, professor of marketing. "First-hand knowledge of business practices enables these older students to treat case problems much more realistically. The class discussions are drawn out to twice the time that average periods take, for the men are acquainted with so many more ramifications and extraneous factors that enter into cases under discussion. This has been brought out in our work with those students who entered the special 'depression' session this February."

Keeping the Home Fires Burning

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IRON MINERS TURN LUMBERJACKS

Employees of Oliver Iron Mining Company, Virginia, Minn., Loading Cordwood Given to Them for the Cutting and Hauling.

Minnesota Miners Act as Woodsmen On Mine Property

Hew More Than 6000 Cords of Wood Given by Company to Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA, Minn.—More than 6000 cords of firewood, valued at $24,000, have been cut by employees of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, in the Eveleth-Virginia district, from land owned by that company about 15 miles from here.

Each employee requesting permission was assigned a lot with from seven to ten cords, with permit to cut timber, not merchantable, for a period of one year. The cutting began in the late summer of 1932 and the hauling was finished in February, 1933. The wood consisted of birch, poplar, jackpine, balsam and tamarack.

The employees cut and piled their own wood, built roads and helped one another to load and unload wood onto and from trucks. In some instances swamps had to be crossed to reach the main roads.

The wood was transported by trucks to the homes, in most cases by trucks lent by the mining company or the several municipalities in which the men live. Transportation for the workers was also provided in this way when they could not provide it for themselves or ride with their neighbors.

There was excellent coöperation during the entire undertaking. Groups worked together, even to building crude camps in which to live while cutting their wood and also to protect it before it could be moved. Families camped out, men, women and children working together.

The splendid way in which these people worked together and took advantage of the opportunity has prompted this company to open more land for this year's cutting The planting is in process now and with only a few days' notice there are already several hundred applications for lots.

Last summer this company promoted garden work among its employees to the extent of plowing approximately 135 acres of ground, furnishing fertilizer and seeds where necessary, also cans for packing their produce.

As a result there were canned 36,457 quarts of vegetables produced in their own gardens and 1325 quarts of fruit from home gardens, including raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries and rhubarb; 69,904 quarts of wild fruits, which they gathered themselves, including blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, choke cherries, pin cherries, wild plums, high and low bush cranberries and gooseberries. There were about 750 families represented in this. This work will also be continued this year.

'Grandmother's Flower Garden' Design Liked by New Patchwork Quilt Makers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Quilt-making is more than a grandmother's pastime these days. Younger women have become so engrossed in sewing their own patchwork and appliqué quilts that their number has quadrupled, it is estimated, in the last two years.

The humming and buzzing and traffic in the aisles of the quilt-making departments of stores have left very quiet the corners where formerly women worked diligently over embroidered pillow tops, luncheon sets and bureau scarfs. These latter have given way to the bustle and hustle of fitting together the gay little patches into designs and figures for bed covers.

The "Ohio Rose," the "Dresden Plate," the "Double Wedding Ring," and scores of other revived patterns for quilts have fascinated the women who, it is claimed, are not only appliquéing and patching the designs but are also going through with the job by purchasing cotton batting, quilting frames, and linings for finishing the covers.

This new wave of interest in making quilts differs, however, from that of the old days. Then the thrifty housewife used remnants left over from Elsie's home-made cotton dress, or brother's blue figured blouse, or mother's flowered apron. These she meticulously cut into the small squares and diamonds, octangles, and bits of stars. She even indulged in making the "crazy" quilt, whose design is subject only to whim and the scraps on hand.

Today all of this preparatory work is done at the factory. Now Mrs. Quiltmaker just chooses the pattern she wishes to make, and across the counter comes a big white box full of exactly the number of pieces needed, each one machine-cut and ready to fit into its own design. Like the sliced loaf of bread bought at the corner grocer's, the new quilt arrives already cut. Neat little piles of pink petals for the rose or green stems for the lily are accompanied with directions and diagrams. Her job is to sew them together according to instructions.

"'Grandmother's Flower Garden' is one of the most popular patterns just now," the head of a large quilting department said. "It is replacing the demand for 'The Double Wedding Ring' pattern. 'The Diamond Sunburst,' a variation of what our grandmothers called 'The Carpenter's Wheel,' is also very well liked. More patterns are constantly arriving and the interest in them gradually changes as the season progresses."

Quilting frames, too, are quite different from the old-time ones. When quilting was young, the pioneer women used very simple frames consisting of four strips of wood making a large frame which rested on the backs of chairs. Now improved frames have their own pedestals and can be folded. When not in use they will collapse into a small box. Furthermore, the instructor explained, women can sit down to these new frames where before they could only quilt while standing.

Texas Job Increase Largest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 5—Employment in this State has shown the largest seasonal increase of the last five years, it is announced by the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research in coöperation with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures, covering the period of March 15 to April 15, reveal an increase of 3.1 per cent. This brought the total number of workers on pay rolls of 950 reporting establishments to a total of 62,233.

Gains in the number of workers employed were recorded in 25 different lines of industry and commerce, while increased wages accompanied the increases in forces in 14 of these groups.

Average weekly wages a worker dropped from $21.18 for March to $20.81 for April, but because of the increase in the number of workers, average weekly total income for all workers increased from $1,278,149 in March to $1,295,069 in April.

Quincy Club to Exhibit Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., May 5 — The Granite City Stamp Club of the Quincy Y. M. C. A. will hold its first stamp exhibition on May 13 and 14 from 2 to 9 p. m., in Kingson Hall, Granite Trust Building. Besides stamp displays, there will be many other exhibits for persons not interested in philately.

Garden to Have Pony Polo Match

A polo match between the New York Orioles and the Boston Pilgrims will be a feature of the "One Night With Horses" spectacle, which is to be staged Saturday evening at the Boston Garden in aid of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign. It is believed to be the first time polo has ever been played at the Garden and also marks the first opportunity for a large gathering of the public to attend a polo match in this section.

"Chico," famous World War mount of Brig-Gen. John H. Sherburne, will be a central figure in the horse pageant. Through this gallant steed will be paid a tribute to the passing artillery horse, for that army department of the Massachusetts National Guard will become motorized on May 15 under orders of the Federal Government.

"Chico" took part in every American major activity on the western front during the war and was under fire many times. Other features of the evening include a jumping competition, a police drill by the Boston mounted police and cavalry maneuvers by the 110th Cavalry. The Boston Firemen's Band of 100 pieces will provide music.

German Warship Makes Peace Visit To South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The first German cruiser to visit South Australia since the war has just completed an eight days' stay at Port Adelaide. This was the "pocket" cruiser Koln which is carrying a complement of 574 officers and men on a world tour. Before the Koln returns to Germany, it will have traveled 50,000 miles.

A large program was arranged for the visitors and they saw nearly all the show places of South Australia. When the cruiser arrived, the commander, Capt. Schniewind, said that its mission was to cement the bonds of friendship between Australia and Germany.

"Germany wants Australia's friendship and I hope that Australia wants hers," Captain Schniewind said. "We have allowed the Germans in Australia to drift away from us and, on this cruise, we intend to establish contact with them wherever possible."

Speaking of conditions in Germany, Captain Schniewind said that Hitler's victory would prove a great benefit to the country. Governments without a majority in the Reichstag had harried Germany far too long and Hitler was the one man to save the country. His victory had been gained by what amounted to a bloodless revolution and it was an excellent example of his power. The change in Germany's political front was most important to the country and to the rest of Europe. The whole of Europe would have suffered if Germany had fallen, he declared.

New England Prepares To Hear Secretary Wallace

Arrangements for the Boston reception of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, on May 10, by agricultural, industrial and business interests of all New England, were completed today, it was announced by Mr. Carl J. B. Currie, chairman of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange committee in charge of arrangements.

Mr. Wallace will face one of the most representative gatherings of New England business men ever assembled here, it is said. He is expected to clarify the Administration farm relief program. Gov. Joseph B. Ely is to speak and governors from the other New England states are expected to be present with the commissioners of agriculture. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston also will address the meeting.

Pennsylvania Community Fair Brings Out Home-Town Talent

Swarthmore Citizens Exhibit More Than 700 Articles in Handicrafts and Arts, All the Products of 234 Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—A know-your-home-town-first campaign might bring to light many interesting discoveries, if put into practice by other communities, as Swarthmore, Penna., near here, has just demonstrated through its exhibit, just ended, of the arts and crafts of its own townspeople.

Sponsored by the Woman's Club, the exhibition is the second of its kind that Swarthmore has had, the first having been held three years ago. And to show that the people of Swarthmore are not singers of "swan songs" only, nothing that was displayed in that other exhibit was eligible at this one. There was one exception to this ruling, and that was a handmade rug displayed by Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, of Swarthmore College, which was requested for the second show. The rug, which is approximately six by five feet in size, is hooked and tied, there being 36,000 knots in it.

Contributed to by 234 citizens, the show completely filled the club building with its 700 articles, ranging all the way from musical manuscript and published books, oil and water color paintings, etchings, pen and ink drawings, hand-tooled leather, miniatures and china painting, to hand-wrought metal articles, furniture, rugs, precision instruments for natural scientific purposes, and even cross-sections of rock, paper thin, made for microscopic study, this being one of the few places in the world that they are made. These are the work of Mr. W. Harold Tomlinson.

The Braille exhibit, showing specimen work of three of Swarthmore's voluntary workers for the Red Cross, formed an interesting corner. Mrs. M. Rosamond Haines and Miss Mary B. Ayres both made the duplicating paper for one book a year, and from these sheets 44 copies of Braille books can be made.

A model of the coach in which Napoleon rode to his coronation was shown, the work of a schoolboy, Alfred D. Hoadley. This model is approximately a foot high, and is complete in every detail, even to the tiny gilt ornamentation on the coach itself and the red wheels, the white velvet of the interior, and the graceful lines of springs and shafts.

Festival in Vermont Draws 1300 Musicians

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 5 (AP)—Thirteen hundred young Vermont musicians came to Burlington today for the opening of the sixth annual Vermont music festival under the auspices of the Vermont Music Teachers' Association, the Vermont Headmasters' Club, and the Burlington Lions Club.

A concert tonight by 17 glee clubs, a parade tomorrow by all participants in the festival, including eight bands, a concert by the bands and 11 orchestras and a concert by the All-State Orchestra and the combined boys' and girls' choruses tomorrow night are among the features.

Leading the All-State Orchestra in the closing concert will be Mr. Harry E. Whittemore, director of music in the public schools of Somerville, Mass. The choruses will be led by Mr. Francis Findlay of Boston, supervisor of school music at the New England Conservatory of Music. Also present will be Dr. John P. Marshall, dean of the college of music at Boston University, who will act as critic.

Hazardous Tunnel Finished

NYSSA, Ore., May 5 (AP)—The most hazardous tunnel construction job on the Owyhee irrigation project has been completed without a single fatality or serious injury. The tunnel, 4¼ miles long, was built in three years. It will carry gravity water to the large acreage of land under the Gem unit in Idaho.

MARSHMALLOW FLUFF over 100 uses AT ALL FOOD SHOPS

COOLING DESSERTS . . . and Dainty Salads, too!

Now for a more varied spring time diet! Serve tempting, economical desserts and salads, made dainty yet nourishing with Cox's Gelatine. Flavor them as YOU desire.

The free booklet "Cox's Gelatine Recipes" will show you how to make them. Write for it.

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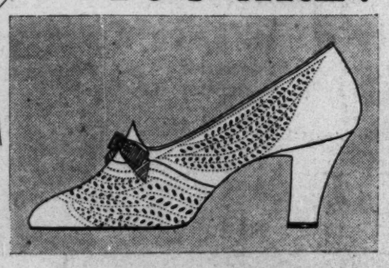

. . . and right you are in Walk-Over whites. Particularly in this coolly perforated CABANA for street or afternoon. Ribbon bow lacing through one-eyelet. Full kid lining for a smooth fit. As advertised in this month's Vogue. $8.50

WALK-OVER
Shoes for Men and Women
Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass.
Agencies in principal cities of the world.

KEEP REFRIGERATORS IMMACULATE

There are many household uses for this wonder cleaner. Refrigerators stay clean inside and out when rubbed with a damp cloth and a dab of Wright's Silver Cream. Keep this household helper on hand for cleaning silver, glassware, tile and porcelain. Send for a free trial sample jar.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

"I fed him a Budget Breakfast —and he loved it!"

BUDGET-BREAKFAST
Strawberries, Grape-Nuts, Toasted Whole Wheat Bread, Butter, Marmalade, Postum with Milk.

"BUDGET or no budget, my husband's going to walk out of this house every morning with a good, nourishing breakfast.

"So imagine how tickled I was to learn I could give him a 'Budget-Breakfast' that wasn't a bit skimpy on real nourishment. And he loved it, too!"

• • •

Grape-Nuts makes the "Budget-Breakfast" a fully nourishing one.

For Grape-Nuts gives you concentrated nourishment. Served with milk and sugar, Grape-Nuts actually provides more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. And the ample serving of Grape-Nuts is just two rounded tablespoons.

There's a real breakfast bargain for you! Delicious, too.

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MAZOLA in a "New Dress"
ATTRACTIVE COLORFUL TIN
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(with protective cap)

MAZOLA remains a standard of genuine economy in the preparation of fresh, delicious Salad Dressings and the frying of tender, appetizing foods.

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6 TIMES FORTIFIED, YET COST YOU NO MORE

No tires like these were ever built before

1 Corkscrew cotton—a Kelly-Springfield discovery. . . . Scarce, expensive, far kinkier than ordinary cotton. . . . Found only in these tires.

2 Gum-infored plies—an enormous improvement in tire building. Pure rubber compounds, under tons of pressure, are forced right into the weave!

3 Only prime first rubber is used in these tires—(5 grades of raw rubber are used in ordinary tires.) Fatigue-proofs contain none of the cheaper, inferior grades.

4 Vitalized rubber treads—bigger, deeper, thicker. . . . New vulcanizing agents. . . . New secret processes. . . . Never-before-known mileage.

5 All non-skid—95% more non-skid than next best leading make—also, the most silent tires ever made.

6 Made by the new Monitor System—Our system of factory control that tests every material and checks and double-checks every process—then tested by mountain fleets on the world's toughest testing grounds.

FATIGUE-PROOFS AT THESE PRICES!

Size	Lotta Miles	Size	Lotta Miles
4.40-21	$4.65	5.25-18	$6.85
4.50-21	5.20	5.50-19	7.90
4.75-19	5.65	6.00-20	10.85
5.00-19	6.10	6.50-19	12.35

Think of FATIGUE-PROOF TIRES!

OTHERS said that tires were good enough. But Kelly-Springfield engineers, responsible for seven of the great tire innovations ever made, were not satisfied. They watched all makes of tires break up under Kelly-Springfield's mountain fleets, running day and night on the world's toughest testing grounds. They found that tires, under terrific punishment, *get tired*, like living things—that when they tire they wear out, break down and fail.

The new Kelly-Springfield *Fatigue-proof* tires are the result. New processes, methods and materials enable these great new tires to *resist fatigue*—to stand up, and go long after ordinary tires would fail. See and study the new *Fatigue-proofs*, know the almost unbelievable records they are making and you will never put another dollar into a cheap-built tire. *Fatigue-proofs* cost no more than ordinary tires.

SPECIAL MONEY-SAVING TRADE-IN PLAN . . . CHANGE TO FATIGUE-PROOF REGISTERED TIRES

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

U. S. Paper Money Of Civil War Days Still Showing Up

Government in 1931 Redeemed $1230 of $15,000,000 Now Outstanding

Recent runs on Bobby's bank and Susie's hoard of pennies for ready cash during the banking holiday have had numerous counterparts in the history of the United States, notably during and after the Civil War.

After the Government suspended specie payment on Jan. 1, 1862, gold and silver coin disappeared from circulation into socks and mattresses. As a result small business transactions were frozen. To relieve this situation various forms of scrip were issued by business firms, banks and individuals.

To this class belongs the postage currency issued in denominations from 5 to 50 cents. This currency bore upon its face the facsimile of a postage stamp of the right denomination—a 5-cent stamp for 5-cent currency and a 10-cent stamp for 10-cent currency. These could be exchanged at post offices for stamps or in sums of not less than $5 for United States notes.

Metal Discs Issued

Another use was made of stamps for money. Small metal discs, in which were fastened stamps of various values were issued. These were valued at 1 to 90 cents.

In this crisis the Government issued fractional currency. This was not scrip, but the same sort of fiat money as the familiar greenbacks. This was a period of great inflation, in which the Government set its presses going and turned out millions of dollars in fractional currency and greenbacks. The entire monetary circulation of the United States was paper. Specie payments were not ordered resumed until 1875, when an act was passed for this resumption in 1879.

Of the fractional currency $49,102,660 worth was issued during and after the war. Any outstanding issues of this currency may be redeemed at its full value today. In fact, $1230 worth of this money was redeemed in 1931. More than $15,000,000 worth is still outstanding, but most of it is believed to have been destroyed, although much has disappeared into collectors' "treasure chests."

Another period in which inflation played a major rôle was during the American Revolution. The Continental currency, issued to conduct the hostilities against the British, resulted in a classic example of money depreciation through inflation.

Following the lead of Massachusetts, which, in May, 1775, shortly after the battles of Lexington and Concord, issued bills of credit to be used as currency, the Continental Congress resolved "that a sum not exceeding 2,000,000 Spanish milled dollars be emitted by the Congress in bills of credit for the defense of America." It further resolved that the "twelve confederate colonies be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted."

Approved on June 22

Although the plan was agreed upon in May, 1775, the resolution was not drawn up and approved until June 22, the day on which news reached Philadelphia of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Paul Revere, who seemed to have his fingers in several pies at once, engraved the plates for this currency. Although at first elaborate provision was made for redemption of this currency, new issues rapidly appeared and all pretense of redemption was abandoned.

Depreciation set in, despite all efforts made to prevent it. In the course of six years, from 1776 to 1781, $357,476,338 worth of Continental currency was issued and by 1780 the rate of exchange of this money for specie was 45 to 1. This exchange reached 500 to 1 in 1782.

The bills of credit issued by Massachusetts and the various other colonies were swept along in the same wave of depreciation, the late issues as well as the early.

The Revolution, during the first three years, was carried on without resort to taxation. However, gradual depreciation of the currency during this period acted as a sort of tax. After 1779, however, the depreciation was swift and finally resulted in the collapse of Continental currency in 1781.

Rural Population Makes Heavy Gain, Ohio Survey Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5—Back-to-the-farm and on-to-the-land movements, together with a decrease in the number of farm folk attracted to the cities, have already had sufficient effect to reverse the population shift of recent years, according to a population survey published in the May issue of the American Journal of Sociology.

Whereas during the past few decades there was a heavy shift of population from the farm to the city, the survey points out, with the prolonging of the depression period, the situation changed markedly. Since 1930 the farm population has become larger instead of smaller, it is reported, and at the same time, urban population growth has come to a standstill, probably for the first time in a century.

Although migration to farms was a contributing factor, "the chief change," the survey says, "occurred in departures from farms which fell from 2,080,000 during 1929 to less than 1,500,000 during 1931 and probably to an even lower figure during 1932. As a result of these shifts the farm population gained over 400,000 in 1930, about 650,000 in 1931, and probably between 700,000 and 900,000 in 1932."

The increased farm population showed itself chiefly in two ways, according to the survey, first in the reoccupancy of abandoned farmhouses in parts of certain states, particularly in the Northwest, and in the building of new homes on subdivided farm land along improved roads near cities.

The general slowing up of population growth which became evident in the United States nearly 10 years ago continued into 1932, the survey reports, the increase in population during 1932 amounting to 830,000 or slightly under the 850,000 increase during 1931, but far below that of 2,100,000 during 1923. If this trend continues, the United States is unlikely to have over 150,000,000 inhabitants by 1980, and perhaps as few as 126,500,000, the author conjectures.

The survey was made by Mr. P. K. Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation for research in population problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

French Retention of Gold Resisted by Inflationists

PARIS, May 5 (AP) — The French Government's position in holding firmly to gold was made increasingly difficulty today by a lecture and newspaper campaign in which advocates of inflation warned that France would be driven from the last markets.

Stimulated by President Roosevelt's wide monetary powers, a section of the Left press expressed strong views on the Government's stubborn retention of gold, while a proposed 15 per cent surtax on American goods received renewed attention.

Champions of gold, including such authorities as M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, former Finance Minister, are equally insistent that drastic economies and balanced budgets are indispensable for the economic salvation of the world.

A decree setting a surtax on American imports alongside similar measures on British and Japanese goods is ready for signature, if the dollar goes as low as 20 francs.

Cardenas Regarded Stronger in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 5 (By U. P.)—The belief that Gen. Lazar Cardenas, Secretary of War, would win the presidential nomination of the National Revolutionary Party, regarded as tantamount to election, gained ground today with publication of the indorsements of his candidacy by various agrarian societies.

However, Gen. Perez Trevino, the party president, was still considered a strong candidate for the nomination because of his influence within party circles.

Mills Add 250 Workers

DANIELSON, Conn., May 5 (AP)—Cowdrell and Alexander, curtain manufacturers who operate six mills here, announced yesterday that they will add 250 workers to their pay roll at once. The new workers will swell the number of employees to almost 2000, it was announced, and will increase the pay roll by $20,000 a month.

Cheap Currency of Other Days

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

COLONIAL AND CIVIL WAR MONEY

Left—A Bill of Credit Issued by Massachusetts in 1780 Under Authorization of Continental Congress. Upper Right—Fractional Currency Issued by United States During and After Civil War. Lower Right—Specimen of Postage Currency Issued During Civil War to Facilitate Small Business Transactions.

Fusionists Start Hunt for Possible McKee Successor

Plan Mass Meeting Next Week to Lay Plans—Tammany Purrs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Mr. Joseph V. McKee's resignation as president of the Board of Aldermen will be in the hands of Tammany on May 15, when he will "completely eliminate" himself from politics and begin a financial career as head of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Mr. McKee told the press today.

Simultaneously the fusion forces which had hoped to draft Mr. McKee as their standard bearer in the forthcoming mayoralty race, began casting about for another leader. Republicans, anti-organization Democrats, the City Party and all independents will hold a mass meeting early next week to canvass the altered situation and formulate their strategy.

Meanwhile, as Tammany drew its first easy breath in months and City Hall was basking in the smiles of Mayor John P. O'Brien, the financial district reflected its attitude toward the change in Mr. McKee's plans by bidding up stock of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company from 20¼ to 22½. Simultaneously, city bonds today broke from one-half to two points.

In an interview today, Mr. McKee, with affirmations of party loyalty and respect for the Democratic triumvirate in this city, denied categorically that anything save his desire to give his whole time to the dilemma of the small mortgage holder had motivated his resignation. Politics had nothing to do with the case, he declared, and he refused to criticize the leaders, disclaiming the strangeness of his sudden decision to quit the political scene.

At the same time, his dramatic withdrawal has left the mayoralty situation here in a chaotic state, with a flood of rumors regarding the plans of the three chief Democratic bosses in New York City—Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chief of Manhattan; Mr. John H. McCooey, King's County leader, and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Bronx leader. These reports ranged all the way from a decision to put Mayor O'Brien up for a full term next fall to heading the city ticket with the name of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, presidential candidate and four times Governor of New York.

Only this is certain today, that the retirement of Mr. McKee followed an "understanding" between these bosses, and that he found it "inconvenient" to challenge such a powerful political combination.

Tammany had turned thumbs down on him for any political office in the November elections—even renomination for president of the Board of Aldermen, an office he has held since 1926. Faced by this situation, he had open to him three courses—one, to get the support of his own organization in a Democratic primary; second, to challenge the power of Tammany as a fusionist, which would mean opposing his own organization, to which he was indebted for all he had received in politics, and third, to quit politics with his laurels and his regularity intact.

Mr. Flynn refused to champion Mr. McKee in the primaries and Mr. McKee knew that even should he run as a fusionist and be elected, his administration would be ham-strung by Tammany and its allies, just as it was during his ad interim term as Mayor last fall.

In taking the only other course, retirement from politics to head one of the biggest financial institutions in the country, Mr. McKee is now in a position to exert the influence of a powerful and disinterested citizen for civic betterments. Moreover, since he retires retaining his standing as a "regular New York Democrat and actually with the good will of Tammany, his fences are up should he at some future time decide to return to politics.

Report of Contact In Kidnaping Case

HARWICHPORT, Mass., May 5 (AP)—A report was current here today that Mr. Ralph Snow, Harwich banker, was visited by five men in an automobile last night and that he drove away with them, possibly to negotiate for the return by her kidnapers of 10-year-old Margaret "Peggy" McMath.

Mr. Snow, who is head of the Cape Cod Five-Cent Savings Bank and who was described earlier in the day by a representative of the family as being the logical man to raise any ransom that might be demanded, declined either to confirm or deny the report.

Mr. William Lee, who has been acting as liaison man for the McMath family, said in a conference earlier in the day that he was quite sure that some money had been raised for possible ransom purposes and that Snow would be the logical man to engage in that phase of the negotiations.

Galactic Radio Waves Revealed in Milky Way

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Mysterious radio waves appearing to come from the center of the Milky Way galaxy were described in a paper by Mr. Karl G. Jansky delivered in Washington before the International Scientific Union and made public here today by the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Calling the phenomenon galactic radio waves, Mr. Jansky said they differed from cosmic rays, which come from all directions in space and do not vary with the time of day or year. Galactic waves, Mr. Jansky said, seem to come from a definite source in space and vary in intensity with the time of day and year.

They are distinctly electromagnetic waves which can be picked up by a radio set, he reported, also that they are short waves, 14.6 meters, at a frequency of about 20,000,000 cycles a second. He said there was no indication of any kind that the galactic waves represent some kind of interstellar signaling.

Senate to Inquire Into New Aspects Of Harriman Case

Seeks New York Clearing House Part in Bank's Transfer of Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—The extent to which the New York Clearing House Association may be responsible to the depositors of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company of New York for losses due to alleged misappropriation of depositors' funds by the former president of the bank will be delved into here by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Decision to summon officers of the association to appear at public hearings was reached today at a conference of the subcommittee members to determine the future course of action in view of startling testimony developed during cross-examination of Mr. Henry E. Cooper, conservator of the closed Harriman bank, in hearings before the subcommittee.

The immediate purpose of the hearings will be to determine the extent to which depositors sustained losses from the delay in prosecuting Mr. J. W. Harriman, former president of the bank, for alleged misappropriations of depositors' funds to cover losses of a stock pool involving 25 directors of the bank as well as Mr. Harriman himself.

It was also indicated the subcommittee would summon the directors to Washington in an effort to determine whether they were aware of any falsification of bookkeeping entries by which $1,393,080 of deposits was said to have been temporarily transferred to the account of the bank's securities affiliates, allegedly to cover up the operations of the directors' pool in bank stock.

The implication was that if the directors were a party to any false entries they were equally guilty in violation of federal law and may face prosecution.

Existence of the directors' pool was made public for the first time in the hearing at which Mr. Cooper revealed the purpose for which the bank's books were manipulated immediately previous to an investigation of its affairs by a bank examiner. The alleged misappropriation was discovered by the Government last July, but prosecution was deferred until March of this year under instructions from the Department of Justice.

Disclosure that the loan which figured in the illegal transaction was used to buy stock for a pool of directors of the bank was the new angle of the Harriman case developed Wednesday.

Mr. Cooper expressed the belief that the directors were ignorant of the illegal transaction, but Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana insisted they must have had guilty knowledge in view of the fact that they advanced none of their own funds for the operation of the pool.

Earlier, Mr. F. G. Awalt, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, and Mr. L. K. Robert, district chief bank examiner for New York, gave as the chief reason why the prosecution was deferred that the New York Clearing House Association had agreed to pay all depositors of the bank in full.

New York Scans Mortgage Bond Reorganization

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—Stabilization of real estate values and working out of intelligent reorganization policies are fundamental needs in the guaranteed mortgage bond situation here, according to Mr. George S. Van Schaick, State Superintendent of Insurance, who recently took action, under special legislation enacted at Albany, to conserve the interests of bondholders and holders of certificates of guaranteed mortgage companies.

Addressing the annual meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce here yesterday, Mr. Van Schaick declared the restrictive rules and regulations would continue in effect until rehabilitation plans were formed by the companies themselves with the approval of the Insurance Department or by the New York Guaranteed Mortgage Protection Corporation, organized to act for and on behalf of the interest of holders of certificates or guaranteed mortgages.

Discussing what he termed a misapprehension on the part of mortgagors and, perhaps, in some instances, on the part of the companies themselves, as to the effect of the restriction limiting payment of principal and interest by the companies to sums actually collected, Mr. Van Schaick said:

"This provision is in no sense intended to enable mortgagors in position to fulfill their obligations to withhold payments which are for the benefit of investors in mortgage companies. The companies themselves should make every effort to collect such indebtedness from mortgagors who are able to pay."

Several of the smaller companies with few immediate mortgage guaranty obligations have been released from the restrictions, he said, except that their total outstanding guaranties have been limited. He did not name these companies.

"Much can be done and accomplished in the larger and more complicated mortgage situations by an intelligent handling of the reorganization plans which will salvage for the holders of guaranties everything that can be salvaged and prevent the deterioration of real property underlying the publicly owned obligations," he said. "One thing, however, should be made clear. The Insurance Department will not approve or sponsor any reorganization plan unless it has for its fundametal purpose the greatest protection possible for the holders of guaranties."

Italy's Red-Tinged Rain Puzzles Research Group

GARDONE, Italy, May 4 (AP)—A half-hour downpour of a red-tinged rain here and over Lake Garda late yesterday puzzled natural scientists.

Researchers linked it with the same phenomenon caused by showers of mud and ashes over Rome and Naples Tuesday afternoon, but continued to disagree as to the exact nature. Red-tinged rain also fell at Imola, 110 miles southwest of here.

Pinchot Signs Repeal Bill

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 5 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot has signed the bill providing for a state convention to act on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It provides for the election of 15 delegates at large.

State School Bill Ends Homes Tax In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's fight for an eight-months' school term supported entirely from state funds without any tax levy on homes has been won in the General Assembly, which began its 1933 session on Jan. 4.

The 1931 session, when the experiment of state-supported schools was adopted, lasted for considerably more than three months and terminated without any adequate revenue-raising measure but with the restoration of a property tax for state purposes chalked up against it. The selected commodity tax was beaten; so was the luxury tax, and more homes have gone under the hammer for taxes during the intervening period than in any similar length of time in the State's history.

The inevitable sales tax has now been passed by the House and will be fought out in the State Senate. The sales tax measure passed by the House provides for a general 2 per cent levy. The Senate is expected to move the rate up to perhaps 4 per cent, with 3 per cent as a final compromise to be reached in conference and subsequently adopted.

Advocates of the eight months' state supported school term won their fight and then the question was how the taxes should be raised, with a sufficient bloc against the sales tax to defer its adoption by either house until later.

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Pulitzer Prizes For Best Literary Work Awarded

Stribling's 'The Store' Is Rated as Outstanding Novel of Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—With an éclat new in the bestowal of literary awards, the 1932 Joseph Pulitzer Prizes in letters were awarded by the trustees of Columbia University to Mr. T. S. Stribling, novelist; Mr. Maxwell Anderson, dramatist; Prof. Frederick J. Turner, historian; Mr. Allen Nevins, biographer, and Mr. Archibald MacLeish, poet, for outstanding work in their respective lines, at the annual dinner of the Friends of the Princeton Library here last night.

For the first time the awards were not limited to a newspaper release from Columbia University, but were radiocast over a nation-wide network by the National Broadcasting Company, and the dinner itself was a literary "Lions'" occasion at which not only Pulitzer Prize winners of 1932 and other years were present but about 600 other authors, editors, literary critics, publishers and the presidents of Columbia and Princeton Universities.

The $1000 prize for the year's best novel by an American author went to Mr. Stribling for his book, "The Store," because of "the convincing and comprehensive picture it presents of life in an inland southern community during the middle '80's of the last century."

Mr. Anderson got the $1000 prize for his political drama, "Both Your Houses," a Theater Guild production now playing, as the original American play that best represents the educational value and power of the stage.

The $2000 award for the best book on the history of the United States to Professor Turner for his "The Significance of Sections in American History" is a posthumous bestowal to the late professor of history at Harvard University and research associate at the Huntington Library, Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. Nevins, who is American history professor at Columbia University, got the $1000 award for his "Grover Cleveland" as the best American biography, and Mr. MacLeish, $1000 for his narrative poem, "Conquistador," as the best volume of verse.

The Pulitzer traveling scholarship in art, valued at $1500, was awarded to Mr. Hutton Webster Jr.

Mr. Nevins and Mr. Stribling spoke briefly, as did Miss Willa Cather, novelist; Mr. Elmer Rice, playwright; Mr. James Truslow Adams, historian; Mr. Robert Frost, poet, and Mr. Henry James, biographer, Pulitzer prize winners of other years.

Mr. Edward D. Duffield, acting president of Princeton University, talked on the importance of literature in contemporary life, and the literary fête came to an end with an address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

MacLeish Gave Up Law For Career in Literature

FARMINGTON, Conn., May 5 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, who was awarded the $1000 Pulitzer prize for poetry for his narrative poem "Conquistador," gave up a legal career for literature. He is now in Europe gathering material for a magazine article.

The poet is a native of Glencoe, Ill. He attended Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., and graduated from Yale in the class of 1915. He served as captain of field artillery in the United States Army from August, 1917, until August, 1918.

He and his wife, the former Ada Hitchcock, whom he married in Farmington, June 23, 1916, studied in Paris after the war, he literature, and she music. After returning to the United States, he studied law at the Harvard Law School and received his degree in 1919.

Mr. MacLeish joined a Boston law firm shortly after leaving Harvard Law School. He continued his interest in literature, writing considerable poetry. Later he decided to forsake the law entirely and devote all his time to writing.

New York Marshals Find Ironic Note In Induction Ceremony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—An ironic slant on the election frauds situation here, out of which has come indictments against 137 vote inspectors for illegalities at the polls last November, was had at City Hall this week in the office of Mayor John P. O'Brien himself.

Gathered there for induction as city marshals were 29 candidates. A marshalship is a six-year job at a salary of $8500 a year, and all eyes were upon the Mayor at whose hands the commissions were to be received. United States Deputy Marshal Moses Friedman entered the room quite unobserved.

Mayor O'Brien told the candidates that the administration of the municipal courts was very important and reminded them that city marshals must be above reproach. He regretted, he said, that he had not found time to examine into the fitness of 10 other applicants, for then 39 instead of 29, would have been assembled for induction.

The Mayor then began calling out the names of the 29 whose qualifications he had checked up and found acceptable. There was Marshal Greenblatt, brother of Samuel Greenblatt, co-defendant in a vote fraud case on whom Federal Judge John C. Knox was at the time passing uncomplimentary judgment in Federal Court.

And then there was Marshal Silverman. But a look of annoyance came over the face of the Mayor, for a man was interrupting the reading of the appointment roster to push his way to Mr. Silverman, who in some surprise received from him a paper. It was Deputy Marshal Friedman, and the paper a subpoena calling the newly made official before the Federal Grand Jury for questioning as a Democratic election captain in the Nineteenth Assembly District and one of 25 witnesses in the vote fraud case missing since April 15.

Bicycle Bob to Displace Long Bob and Bangs

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—The short bob for summer, of course—so said Dermott of London, today.

This Irishman—Mr. Dermott John Quinn—now only in his early thirties, was twice international hairdressing champion, court hairdresser, former hair stylist for the New York Junior League and recently from Hollywood, where he designed new hair styles for many movie stars. Long bobs are "out," and so are bangs, he said.

Two of his very newest styles are the "bicycle bob," named for America's latest revived sport, and the "sunshine bob." These are intended as all-occasion summer hair dresses that are intricate with curls, yet practical and lasting. Both are parted on the right and the back hair waved in a swirl to the left. The parting and swirling give a hint of a perpendicular part behind the right ear—new and tricky. The "bicycle bob" has one wave on top and two in back, while the "sunshine bob" has an English roll—as Dermott calls it—which is first cousin to the old French roll. This is a dual purpose bob and may be worn for sports as well as dress. The effect of each is boyish yet feminine.

Reminders of Early Colonial Days in Connecticut

Both photos, The Christian Science Monitor

OLD HOMES IN WINDSOR

Left to Right—Lieut. Walter Tyler House Erected in 1640 and Now Home of Windsor Historical Society. The Oliver Ellsworth Home Built in 1740 and Now State Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Old Connecticut Town to Observe Its Tercentenary

Windsor to Celebrate With Pageant, Parades and Other Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Conn.—Tableaux, pageantry, historical exhibits and other features designed to run through the season under different auspices, will commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of this old Connecticut valley town. Later on priceless collections in the historic Oliver Ellsworth house, the Lieut. Walter Fyler house, and other ancient buildings will be on view, and the climax of the tercentenary will be reached Sept. 23 to 26, the actual anniversary of the beginning of the first white settlement here.

Warfare between Indian tribes, conflict between the English and Dutch for possession of the lands, and rivalry among different English colonizing bands provide rich material for oratory and parade. Floats and marching groups will reenact the historical events.

Such masterful characters as the Rev. John Warham, eloquent first minister of Windsor; Roger Wolcott, major-general in Colonial wars and governor of the colony, and Oliver Ellsworth, appointed by President Washington to be first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, may be expected to start into life before spectators. They may catch a glimpse of Adriaen Block, hardy Dutch navigator exploring the Connecticut River, and Indian sachems inviting Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony and Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony to establish a trading post in the valley.

They will most likely observe the figure of William Holmes, migrating from Plymouth Colony at the instance of Elder William Brewster and others to place a rude frame house, ready-built to set on Plymouth meadow in Windsor—the first beginning of the settlement. They will be reminded of the Dorchester group comprising Warham, Ludlow, Wolcott, the Phelpses and others who appeared on the scene two years later.

As a setting for such a spectacular panorama they will gaze upon such solid realities as the Fyler house, home of the Windsor Historical Society, part of whose structure is said to have been built in 1640; the Oliver Ellsworth house, state headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and dating from 1740; the Joseph Loomis Homestead, a pioneer dwelling started in 1650 on the property occupied by the Loomis Institute, a school maintained by the Loomis family, and the edifice erected in 1794 for the old church that was established at Dorchester and transferred here.

Future Reporters Urged at Missouri To Study Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 5—Reverting to his old professional rôle as a member of the first year's faculty of the Missouri School of Journalism 25 years ago, Charles G. Ross, now chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, urged University of Missouri students to steep themselves in a knowledge of economics as essential in coping with today's problems.

Mr. Ross's address on "News from the National Capital" was delivered before a joint audience of the students and editors at the twenty-fourth annual Journalism Week program of the university.

Never before in the history of the country have there been so many executive and congressional acts in so short a period of time, said Mr. Ross. He cited the banking holiday, the economy bill, the farm program, the reforestation program, the security bill, the Tennessee Valley project, the inflation policy, any one of which would have made a Congress outstanding. Washington correspondents, he said, are living in the noise of precedents being broken every minute.

Reporters as a class have had to become "rough and ready economists" in the last two months in Washington. Some are even going to night school, he said.

"To see the value of a knowledge of economics in news writing today, try to interpret to the man in the street what it means to go off the gold standard."

There is no time, Mr. Ross pointed out, for profound research on any one topic, and this makes the job of the reporter more difficult than ever before.

"But I for one do not regret the passing of the 'good old days' in Washington, when reporters got their news at Shoemaker's bar from politicians at the counter.

"Our day is one of valiant questioning. There is greater need for accuracy in handling the news, for values and for clear interpretation. Newspapers today must have reporters who can deal, not only with concrete facts, but with ideas."

Lamont Decries 30-Hour Week

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Mr. Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, told the House Labor Committee yesterday that application of the proposed 30-hour work week to the steel industry would "in many cases lead to the closing of plants and consequent unemployment."

Roosevelt Gets Wagner Control Of Industry Bill

President's Support Forecast for Measure Industrialists Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—It was expected in some congressional circles today that the Administration would shortly announce its support for the National Industry Control Bill, recently drafted by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, in collaboration with a group of leading industrialists, and ask for its inclusion in the forthcoming emergency public works bill.

Although the White House has been scrupulously careful to avoid any indication of its intentions in this direction, it is felt on Capitol Hill that the President would not have gone so far in his address before the Chamber of Commerce in advocating a nation-wide unification of industry and stressing the necessity for tying wages behind the cart of climbing prices, unless he intended to follow it up with a definite recommendation for legislation to bring it about.

The specific measure which it is thought may receive the Administration's sanction has been prepared with the approval of the White House and was presented to the President in completed form today. Finishing touches were added in a long session yesterday lasting well into the night, presumably in order that its arrival might coincide with the Chamber of Commerce speech.

In form the new industry control measure represents American industry's alternative proposal to the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill now pending before the House Labor Committee. That measure seeks to solve the problem of unemployment by an arbitrary reduction in individual hours of labor on the assumption that the spreading of work will build up consumption power and stimulate business.

The alternative proposal is far more flexible than the 30-hour-week measure and has the advantage that it would tend to stimulate industrial activity directly through elimination of competitive conditions and price-fixing, and the planning of production on a basis of demand. Its supporters contend that such methods would increase employment far more rapidly than by the single expedient of spreading out work.

Specifically it is understood to provide for the establishment of a National Industries Recovery Board, modeled after the War Industries Board, to consist of three members, one each to represent respectively industry, labor and the consuming public. It would have authority to approve agreements in any specific industry to limit production, reduce hours of work, establish a fair wage and set up codes of trade practices.

Senate Indorses Loans To Insurance Companies

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House the Fletcher bill to permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to increase its borrowing power by $50,000,000 to purchase or lend on preferred stock of insurance companies. Loans to any corporation paying salaries in excess of $17,500 are barred.

The measure was recommended by the Reconstruction Corporation to strengthen the capital structures of weakened insurance corporations.

Under it, the benefiting companies would be required to furnish new capital equal to that for which application is made to the corporation. The salary restriction was extended to all corporations under an amendment by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts.

'Good Old Scotch Word' Got Cheers MacDonald

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last night that "we have a new national word, 'got.'"

He had just added to his prepared address a story of his talk with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"We were talking," he related, "about the hope of the world. The hope of helping the poor old world get back to its feet. I said: 'Mr. MacDonald, it is more than hope. We have got to do it.'

"He looked at me and said: 'Yes, that good old Scotch word got. I wil go along with you. We have got to do it.'

"M. Herriot met me in the same way. The Canadian Minister was introduced to the word and used it too. The Argentine representative came. I translated it into Spanish and he said, 'We are going to use the word from now on.'

"Today I had a most successful and hopeful talk with Dr. Jung of Italy. So, now on we have a new national word—got!"

Plane Hangar Used To House Rose Show At Thomasville, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 5—Many visitors flocked here recently to see the twelfth annual rose show put on by this city, the main exhibition being held in the hangar at Rose Air Field.

More than 25,000 persons, including visitors from many states, attended the show this year, it was estimated. Winter colonists in Thomasville delayed their departure until after the rose show, which is financed by the Thomasville Chamber of Commerce, aided by the Thomasville Garden Club.

The roses this year were unusually lovely because of the late cool spring. The "Una Wallace," a pink hybrid tea rose, won the sweepstakes for its grower, Mrs. Charles Pittman. Selection of the first red rose, a J. B. Clark, went to its grower, Mrs. Rhett Pringle; first white, American Beauty, to Mrs. W. C. Lambert, grower; first yellow, Ville de Paris, to Mrs. E. J. Smith, grower.

Among the many lovely displays was an "Old Oaken Bucket" scene, which won first prize for its exhibitors, the Ladies' Study Club.

Acheson and Morris Named

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday nominated Mr. Dean G. Acheson of Middletown, Conn., and Washington, D. C., as Undersecretary of the Treasury to succeed Arthur A. Ballantine and Mr. Dave Hennen Morris of New York to be Ambassador to Belgium.

Ottawa Measure Gives Preference To British Ships

Vessels of Other Nations Face Cargo Handicap Within Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 5—An Amendment to the Consolidated Shipping Act was introduced into the Senate yesterday. By its restrictions on coastal and inland trade no "ship other than British shall either directly or by way of a foreign port transport goods from any one place in Canada to any other place in Canada. Transportation by a voyage which represents part only of an entire transportation by non-continuous voyage between such one place and such other place shall be deemed to be a contravention of this subsection."

This means that broken voyages, such as grain shipped to Buffalo in United States bottoms and then from Buffalo to Montreal in Canadian ships will no longer be permitted. The act also provides that no other than a British ship shall either directly or by way of a foreign port transport passengers from any one place in Canada to any other place in Canada.

For transgression of the act a ship is liable to a penalty of 50 cents per ton of its registered tonnage or $500, whichever is the greater, and $200 for each passenger. Any goods so transported shall be considered smuggled goods and any customs collector can detain a ship committing any such offense under the act.

Argentina Drops Peace Move

BUENOS AIRES, Brazil, May 5 (AP)—Official spokesmen said today that Argentina will engage in no further negotiations for peace between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Gran Chaco border dispute.

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The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Wallace Warns New Surpluses Are Threatened

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have not yet learned to act as a creditor nation should!"

Even now Mr. Wallace said, business men were deluding themselves with the false hope that the surplus problem would be met either by the cure of inflation, by the opening of foreign markets, or by the price-fixing agreement provision of the farm act. Mr. Wallace reviewed these three possibilities and reached the deliberate judgment, he said, that they will not "turn the trick" and consequently that "there will have to be a substantial processing tax."

The processing tax he implied would be necessary to secure funds with which to put the acreage curtailment feature into effect.

Mr. Wallace admitted that popular support would have to be secured for this section of the law because the consuming public could "rise up and destroy" this effort if it so desired.

New Hand in Business

Mr. Roper announced the proposed formation of a "President's Council on Business," designed to harmonize and coördinate the policies of the Government with private industry. As he pictured the council, it would consist of about 21 members, distributed geographically and industrially, who could advise periodically with the Department of Commerce.

"Such a body," he said, "would be a channel through which the business community could express itself to the Government; and would, at the same time, supply the Government with the most business advice as to proper ways of stimulating and reviving the business of the country. It would be a body able to supply experienced advice on the multitude of plans for the stabilization of industry and for government aid in such connections.

"It would also serve as an agency through which there could be turned back to business its proper responsibility for effecting through its own organizations those measures which had received the approval of the Government.

For Lower Tariffs

"I might say also that such an agency could greatly relieve the existing pressure upon the Government by itself undertaking to analyze and work out, in coöperation with the proposing business agencies and with the assistance of government experts, propositions not requiring governmental guidance or legislative action."

Mr. Roper attacked national isolation, and echoed the refrain of President Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace before the same chamber that tariffs must come down and international trade be increased.

"Until recently," he said, "the United States was hardly in a position to enter into a full discussion of international economic problems, without such reservations as would have made our participation of doubtful value and would certainly have prevented our assuming the leadership for which the world was looking to us.

"It would have been hardly less than hypocritical for us to accuse other nations of obstructing trade through artificial barriers if we were to maintain the position that our own excessive tariff was something sacred and a purely domestic matter. But the President has made it plain that the United States has abandoned this short-sighted policy."

Italy Is Disposed To Align With U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

reflective more of the international ostracism of the Hitler Government than of any fundamental peacemaking between the "haves" and the "have-nots" has however served to assure President Roosevelt, as it did Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, that Italian support can be counted upon to bring the world economic conference to success.

No Big Economic Issue

No outstanding economic issue divides Italy and the United States. Italy, though a high tariff country, also counts on export of a good range of products and cannot supply all its own foodstuffs, so that it must always import. The ingredients for a workable trade agreement are therefore present. It would surprise no observers if Italy were near the top of the list of countries with which the United States could work on bipartite treaties under the new reciprocal regime, if this course is ever embarked upon.

The Argentine talks, which proceed concurrently with the Italian, were initially used to prepare the way for a world wheat production cut, but they have developed into a discussion of the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement. The delegates from Latin-America were able to explain to President Roosevelt and State Department experts that some advantages to the United States would accidentally accrue from the treaty.

The agreement with Great Britain, they stated, has started a liquid foreign exchange movement —large depositors of sterling having been tied up. This liquidation will in turn permit payment of the Argentinian public debt service to the United States, which had been in danger of continued default. Likewise, they denied that the agreement was in violation of the tariff truce proposal, since all tariff changes envisioned were downward cuts.

Women of Savings Banks in Session

Miss M. Joy Craighead of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, was reëlected president of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women at a business session of its eighth annual conference today.

During the morning session delegates heard Miss Madeline E. Sheridan, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, speak on the subject of "Old Age Assistance." Mr. L. B. Boston of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture spoke on "Helping the Farmer."

At the annual banquet to be given at the Hotel Somerset this evening, Mr. Myron F. Converse, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, will deliver the main address of the conference.

Youth Taught Traffic Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng. — Educational and police authorities are cooperating here in an endeavor to lessen street accidents. More than 36,000 school children will listen to "safety-first" lectures given by Police Sergeant Milner, during a tour of the city's elementary schools.

Their Mission to End Disputes

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES-PERUVIAN CONCILIATION BOARD MEMBERS

Left to Right—JUDGE DAVID SMITH of New Zealand, American Non-national Member; DR. ANSELMO BARRETO of Lima, Peru, Peruvian National Member; PROF. EUGENE WAMBAUGH, Professor of Law (Emeritus) of Harvard University, American National Member.

New Zealand Judge Is Named Member Of U.S.-Peruvian Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Appointment of Judge David Stanley Smith, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, as American non-national member of the United States-Peruvian Conciliation Commission, fills a vacancy in a post formerly held by Count Alexander Skrzynski of Poland. This commission is one of 30 formed as a result of the adoption of the Bryan conciliation treaties in 1913-1914.

The terms of the treaty establishing this commission provide for five members; a national from each country, a non-national chosen by each party from a third country and a joint appointee, chosen by both parties, who is not a citizen "of either of the two interested nations."

At present, however, only three out of these five posts are filled and include beside Judge Smith, Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mass., as American national member and Dr. Anselmo Barreto, Peruvian national member. While the commission, since its inception in 1915, never has had occasion to convene, its very existence, according to professor Wambaugh, probably has been instrumental in preventing the pushing of disputes that might arise from time to time.

Prior to his appointment of the New Zealand judiciary, Judge Smith was prominently concerned in public movements, including the New Zealand Alliance for Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, the Rotary Club of Wellington and the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association. He served in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force during the World War. Arrangements have been made with his judicial colleagues to relieve him of duties in New Zealand should he be required at any time to serve with the commission.

Roosevelt Asks That Wages Be Maintained

(Continued from Page 1)

the House committee by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama.

Roosevelt to Speak

Mr. Bulkley's address was only one of the high lights of the day's sessions which included addresses by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Dr. John W. Ross, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; Mr. Joseph V. McKee, former Mayor of New York, and many others. Tonight President Roosevelt appears at the annual banquet of the chamber to give further light on policies of his Administration in regard to business.

The bank insurance legislation, Mr. Bulkley said, contemplates establishment of a federal bank deposit insurance corporation, with initial capital of $150,000,000 subscribed by the United States Treasury, a subscription by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of approximately $140,000,000, and a subscription from each member bank of one-half of 1 per cent of its total deposit liabilities. Original capital stock is expected to be about $450,000,000, and authority to issue bonds, notes and debentures will be given.

All deposit accounts of $10,000 and less will be fully insured, under the plan, accounts in excess of $10,000 but under $50,000 will be insured up to 75 per cent, and accounts over $50,000 will be insured 50 per cent.

Expected to Stop Runs

Mr. Bulkley declared it "most unlikely" that with such insurance there would be "any further runs" on insured banks. Losses which did occur would be charged against the deposit insurance account and would be met by occasional levies against member banks in an amount equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total deposit liabilities of all the member banks; but he added that such strict supervision would be imposed that "the probability of any substantial loss within that system will be reduced to a minimum."

The Glass bill will also prohibit member banks from paying interest upon demand deposits, he said, and he asserted the money saved in this fashion would probably more than pay assessments by the insurance corporation.

"The mutual responsibility and mutual liability of all bankers for all banking losses will have a strong tendency," he said, "to bring about better banking. . . . The plan now proposed puts the burden of losses directly on the member banks. It compels the large depositor either to distribute his deposits widely or to select his banking institution wisely. It gives the small depositor the absolute assurance to which he is properly entitled. It frees the banker from that fear of his own depositors which has so depressed the banking fraternity in recent months. And it compels the coöperation of all banks toward the perfection of a system so sound as to eliminate all losses to depositors."

Miss Perkins' Chauffeur Balks at 'Long Hours'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5 — The strenuous work day through which Miss Frances Perkins moves was too much for the chauffeur who had driven around the Secretaries of Labor under the last Administration.

A "day" sometimes meant 12 to 17 hours, in the new Democratic régime, Louis St. George, who had been chauffeur for Mr. James J. Davis and Mr. William N. Doak, found. With the salary cut, St. George was making only $100 a month and he had too little time to spend at home.

The chauffeur was not used to working such long hours either under Mr. Doak or Mr. Davis, he said, and it was just too much. Several times since he gave up his job he has accompanied former Secretary Doak to the wrestling matches, he revealed. So numerous are Miss Perkins's appointments that she does not even take her hat off in her office. She frequently has a bowl of soup brought up to her desk for her luncheon and works late without stopping for dinner. Her car is paid for by the Government and a chauffeur assigned to her.

Farm Strike Call Depends on Clause In Relief Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 5—Unanimous action authorizing a farmers' strike for May 13 was taken at the National Farmers' Holiday Association convention here yesterday. The action included approval of a telegram sent to Washington by Mr. Milo Reno, president of the association, stating "whether the strike will be called depends upon keeping the cost of production clause in the farm relief bill."

Approximately 3000 delegates were in attendance, representing more than 20 states, and they assented to the plan of withholding all produce from markets until higher prices are obtained. Many of the delegates came several hundred miles by truck and pitched tents for the night or slept in barns at the state fair grounds, where the two-day sessions were held.

Women were numbered among the throng which gathered from states as remote as New Mexico, as was also a delegation of three from the United Farmers of Saskatchewan, Canada.

A resolution was adopted demanding that the troops which had been called out in Iowa be withdarwn, though the association did not approve the action recently taken in the Le Mars courtroom. The meeting did not give consideration to agitation that a visit to the Governor be made on this subject.

The matter of issuing scrip to be used by the farmer and laborer was considered at some length and finally through a resolution was left in the hands of a committee of 15. This committee may work out a plan after conferring with industrial groups.

Wage Law Observance Urged by Governor Ely

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today advised Mr. George J. Cronin, state purchasing agent, that in the future the Commonwealth desires that state purchases be made from firms that abide strictly by the provisions of the minimum wage law and other labor laws of Massachusetts.

He said that with commodity prices rising he deemed it advisable to protect and encourage those employers who recognize the importance of a living wage. "So that a policy may be set up," he said, "I desire that in advertising for bids that you require the bidder to be one who adheres strictly to minimum wage decrees and other labor laws." The Governor desired that this policy also be applied so far as possible to out-of-state purchases.

'Ads' Attract Holiday-Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLEETWOOD, Lancs., Eng. — Newspaper advertising brought 60 per cent more holiday visitors to Fleetwood last year than in 1931, said Councillor T. Roberts, chairman of the Fleetwood Publicity Committee, at a meeting at which he announced an extended advertising campaign in the press for 1933.

Text of Roosevelt Speech

The full text of President Roosevelt's address before the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington last night follows:

Because of a national and a world situation which has taken every moment of my time during the past two months I have had to forgo the privilege of discussing many matters of common interest with the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. For the same reason, frankly, I have had neither time nor opportunity to prepare for you tonight any complete phase of our national problems.

I do not have to tell you that the Government of the United States in its executive and legislative branches has been seeking and obtaining action relating to our own international economy and to initiation of a coöperative spirit among all the nations of the world. We have sought through moderate and wise measures to increase the volume of trade, to give employment to the unemployed and to effect a broad elevation of commodity prices.

I present to you three requests. During the past few weeks we have witnessed with a slight but definite upturn in most industries, a simultaneous rise in most commodity prices. Past experience indicates that when the price level begins to rise after a long period of declining commodity prices, wages which have been previously curtailed lag behind the rise in the price level.

Unjust to Labor

That result has in the past imposed upon those who labor an unfair burden; has prevented their just and equitable share in the profits of industry and has limited the purchasing power of the overwhelming majority of our population.

I, therefore, ask you, who represent in all probability the majority of the employers of the nation, to refrain from further reduction in the wages of your employees, and I ask you also to increase your wage scales in conformity with and simultaneous with the rise of the level of commodity prices in so far as this lies within your power.

It is a simple fact that the average of the wage scale of the nation has gone down during the past four years more rapidly than the cost of living. It is essential, as a matter of national justice, that the wage scale should be brought back to meet the cost of living and that this process should begin now and not later.

My second request has to do with bringing order out of chaos. During the past four years what previously had been considered to be an orderly industrial system has degenerated into one of the highest disorder. You and I acknowledge the existence of unfair methods of competition, of cut-throat price and of general chaos. You and I agree that this condition must be rectified and that order must be restored. The attainment of that objective depends upon your willingness to coöperate with one another to this end and also upon your willingness to coöperate with your government.

In almost every industry an overwhelming majority of the units of the industry are wholly willing to work together to prevent overproduction, to prevent unfair wages, to eliminate improper working conditions. In the past success in attaining these objectives has been prevented by a small minority of units in many industries. I can assure you that you will have the coöperation of your government in bringing these minorites to understand that their unfair practices are contrary to a sound public policy.

To Work for the Whole

My third request is of a somewhat different nature, though it has an important bearing on the other two. It is human nature to view a problem in terms of the particular existence and interest of the company or the business with which one is personally associated. It is, therefore, not unnatural that the various industries of the country should apply this same point of view to themselves.

And yet I call your attention to what must be clear to all of us: that each and all of you in your own units and your own industries are but an integral part of a great whole, and that our national economy must be expressed in terms of the whole, rather than in terms of the unit.

It is ultimately of little avail to any of you to be temporarily prosperous, while others are permanently depressed. I ask that you translate your welfare into the welfare of the whole, that you view recovery in terms of the nation, rather than in terms of a particular industry, that you have the vision to lay aside special and selfish interests, to think of and act for a well-rounded national recovery.

May I take this opportunity to express my special appreciation of the fine coöperation which I have had from your president, Mr. Harriman, and from his associates. He has felt free to call on me, and I have felt free to call on him. In that spirit the nation is working itself out of its troubles. In that spirit we shall succeed.

Increased Rail Rates On Wood Pulp Suspended

Increased railroad freight rates ranging from 40 cents to $1.60 a ton on imported and intercoastal wood pulp from Boston to middle West United States consuming points, particularly Wisconsin and Ohio which were to become effective today, have been suspended until Dec. 5 by the Interstate Commerce Commission according to information received today from Washington by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Wood pulp is said to be the only commodity on which Boston enjoys a differential. Announcement of a new tariff putting Boston at a two cent per hundredweight disadvantage as compared with Portland or Baltimore was made about a month ago and the Maritime Association, the Port Authority, the city of Boston and others immediately filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission formal petition to have the new rates suspended and hearings granted. Dates for the hearings will be determined later, Mr. Davis was informed.

Corporate State Looms in Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

It is certain the Federation of German Industry must continue as an advisory body in industrial questions and not be a mere unit embracing all employers' associations.

Nationalists Define Position

German Nationalists, whose position in the National Government has caused much recent conjecture, reaffirmed in executive meeting their support of Chancellor Hitler and the National Government as essential under present conditions.

At the same time the Nationalists demanded equal rights for their followers in political and economic spheres. Emphasizing that the strength of Prussia and the former Germany were grounded in the highest responsibility to the state and the inner freedom of the individual, the Nationalists require that in any new arrangement of church affairs there should be guarantees of the utmost freedom for the churches. Since political parties have disappeared with the former democracy of the Weimar Constitution, German Nationalists now call themselves "the German National Front."

Regulations for a new organization of the German secret police, now under the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, were published yesterday. They are to have the right to interfere with private property, personal freedom, meetings of all sorts, and to open letters or telegrams, and interfere with long-distance telephone communications, if it is considered to be for the protection of state and nation.

Huge Ancient Walls Found at Carthage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria — Huge walls which are believed to have been the foundations of a proconsular palace have been brought to light on the famous Carthage hill of Byrsa by the noted archæologist, the Rev. Lapeyre.

Oval-shaped bullets, made of clay, were found lying in little heaps near these walls. Cups of various shapes and numerous coins and combs also have been found in this district.

A Bow to 'Talking Machines'

* * *

Reading With Music, an Art of Rare Possibilities, Revived in New Poe Disk

Monthly Disk Makers Review

Recordings of Poe's "The Raven" this month done by Benjamin de Loache, reader, with the Philadelphia Orchestra, serve to remind us that once upon a time the phonograph was a "talking machine." This item, which we first heard as one of the "modern items" on one of Mr. Leopold Stokowski's radiocast concerts, evidently justified itself well enough to merit recording and may be the beginning of a move to reinstate the phonograph in a field which has been more or less neglected by the disk makers. Certainly the popular schoolroom piece of Poe is an excellent medium on which to make an entry into this field.

Mr. de Loache, we believe, is a Curtis Institute of Music student for the voice, for he concludes the recitation in singing voice. The accompanying music is by Arcady Dubensky. The recording is beautifully done throughout and the records are printed on the new acetate "picture labels" sponsored by Victor.

American Releases

The Raven (Edgar Allen Poe-Music by Arcady Dubensky) Benjamin de Loache, reader, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Two Victor 10-in. records.

Song of the Flea (Goethe-Moussorgsky) and Pilgrim's Song (Tchaikovsky). Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, with orchestra. Victor 12 in. record. The story of the first number by Mr. Tibbett is Goethe's picture of the king, who, disgusted with his court, takes a lowly flea, dresses it in robes of state and treats it better than the courtiers. It is almost a dramatic reading done with much Machiavellian laughter by Mr. Tibbett. Of the many songs of Tchaikovsky, the one here recorded by Mr. Tibbett is the most often heard. A good record.

Do Not Go, My Love (Richard Hageman), and Swans (A. Walter Kramer). Rose Bampton, contralto, with piano by Wilfred Pelletier. Victor 10. in record. Two modern songs by one of the newest of signers to Metropolitan Opera contracts. Miss Bampton's voice is one to go into raptures about, and she will indeed bear watching for an excellent career.

Orchestral

Symphony No. 6 in B Minor (Pathetique) (Tchaikovsky) Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Three Victor 12-in. program transcriptions in album. These records are probably re-pressed from the standard speed album already existing of Tchaikovsky's last great symphony as done by this excellent orchestra

European Releases

Orchestral

Symphony No. 3 (Brahms) Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. Three 12-in. Columbia records. Columbia's contribution to the current Brahms' anniversary.

"Origin of Design" (Handel—arr. Beecham) London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Columbia records. Columbia has done well for itself in both of these above issues. They are both full of pleasurable moments.

Tragic Overture (Brahms) and Hungarian Dances, No. 19, 20 and 21 (Brahms) Three sides are taken for the overture and the last side for the dances. Adrian Boult and the British Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, H. M. V. records.

Overture-Der Freischutz (Weber) B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor, H. M. V. record. All of these B. B. C. recordings are well worth while.

Vardar—A Bulgarian Rhapsody (Wladigerov), Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Max Roth, conductor, Decca-Polydor record. Wladigerov, a composer hitherto unknown in England, is a native of Bulgaria. His music is unusual and attractive, and one hopes that more will be forthcoming.

Overture to "Le Jeune Henri" (Mehul), Decca-Polydor record. One of the 42 operas composed by Mehul around the end of the eighteenth century. A rather noisy and uninteresting record.

Instrumental

Three "Ecossaises" (Chopin) and Rondo Brilliant (Weber), Ania Dorfman, pianist. Columbia record. Played with Miss Dorfman's usual brilliance.

Etude No. 3, Op. 10 (Chopin) and Nocturne in F Sharp (Chopin), William Murdoch, pianist. Decca record. Very beautifully played by Mr. Murdoch, and a most restful performance.

Danse Espagnole (de Falla—arr. Kreisler) and Flight of the Bumble Bee (Rimsky-Korsakoff—arr. Hartman). Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. H. M. V. record. The last item is most brilliantly played.

Vocal

Air from "Stabat Mater" (Rossini), and Pieta, Signore (Stradella) Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with La Scala Theater Orchestra. H. M. V. record. Mr. Gigli, regarded as a successor to Caruso, is well heard in these selections.

Arias from "Aida" and "Otello" (Verdi), Sydney Rayner, tenor. Decca record. Mr. Rayner, American tenor from the Opera Comique in Paris, sounds even better singing in Italian than French. These songs are both charming.

Nearer My God to Thee, and There Is a Green Hill Far Away, Paul Robeson, bass-baritone. H. M. V. record. Mr. Robeson breaks new ground for him, in these two old and well-known hymns. He sings them both beautifully.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Dorothy O. Robertson, Bloomington, Ind.
Edgar C. Robertson, Bloomington, Ind.
Mrs. Estelle P. Cole, Springfield, Mass.
Robert Cole, Springfield, Mass.
Edward Payson Watson, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Bertha L. Vallette, Long Meadow, R. I.
William N. Babbs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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STRAUSS:
Nos. 90046/47 Don Juan. Opus 20. Berlin State Opera Orchestra, conducted by R. Strauss. Four parts, two 12" records. Sale Price $1.00 Complete (Reg. Price $3.00)

WAGNER:
Nos. 90201/02 Tristan and Isolde — Prelude and Liebestod. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler. Two 12" records. Sale Price $1.00 Complete (Reg. Price $3.00)

DVORAK:
Nos. 90150/154 Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Opus 95, "From the New World." Berlin State Opera Orchestra; Conductor, Erich Kleiber. Ten parts, five 12" records. Sale Price $3.50 Complete (List Price, $7.50)

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"Single-Handers"

THE sea has known many ships: triremes, galleys, freighters, transports, passenger liners, battleships, or coasting schooners; they have crossed singly or in fleets, in squadrons, armadas, and flotillas, and mostly they have been crowded with human beings. It is inspiring to watch a ship leave port; but it is breath-taking to find, dotted here and there on the broad wastes of the ocean's history, a man far out to sea sailing his boat alone.

It may be "Centennial" Johnson crossing the Atlantic east-bound in his dory, or Lawlor in the "Sea Serpent" racing Andrews in the "Mermaid"; or Andrews again the next year, when in sixty-one days from Atlantic City he sighted Portugal in his fourteen-foot-six "Sapolio." It may be Alain Gerbault, headed in the more difficult westerly direction—an odd figure, patching and repatching his sails, a hundred and one days of it, for his boat was old. Or Muller, starting from Hamburg, with no more knowledge of the sea than his job in a grocery store would imply, but who reached Charleston, South Carolina, just the same. Sometimes the boats capsized (how they stayed afloat at all is the wonder) and had to be righted; sometimes the single-hander was washed overboard or had to jump into the rigging and watch his boat "disappear below him" in a giant wave. Repeatedly these men were drenched by the sea and fog as they sat the days through, attached by life-lines to their craft, which numbered a canoe among them. It was all in the day's work to find a shark gnawing at the stem piece of the boat. And it is typical of these sea-captains' ingenuity that the situation was saved by throwing out to the shark a yacht signal, which pleased him so much that he let go his hold, and swallowed the signal instead.

There is little to choose between these men for bravery, skill, and resourcefulness. One or two, however, have left a full record of their experiences; and when writing their accounts have unwittingly included touches that throw light on their personalities.

* * *

A humorist, a poet, and a philosopher are combined in Captain Joshua Slocum, who sailed round the world alone in the thirty-six-footer, "Spray," which he himself rebuilt single-handed from an old hulk that had long lain at Fairhaven, Massachusetts. He sailed in April, 1895, was away over three years; and, busy as he was with his ship, never let anything beautiful or amusing escape his notice. He encountered pirates and savages, whales and elderly turtles; he visited Robinson Crusoe's island, met Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa, President Krüger and Stanley, the explorer, in Africa. He was sure to get on with Mrs. Stevenson who, in speaking to him of her husband, said: "Our tastes were similar." And who would have been more in sympathy with Captain Slocum, or have understood better that the spirit of adventure is a lifelong trait than the man who wrote: "My bed is like a little boat"? With "Oom Paul" he had to be more careful; the President of the Transvaal believed the world was flat, and Slocum had just come round it!

He handles the story of his voyage as easily as his tiller. His narrative is full of odd local names for the winds and the weather and the conditions he sails through: the Doldrums, where the ship wallows uncertainly; sargasso (gulfweed) floating by in bunches; Australian "busters"; wind squalls in the Strait of Magellan, called "williwaws." He starts out with a rainbow glinting in the flying spray at the ship's prow, and his good fortune stays with him all the way, especially during the night when he passes unsuspecting through the white breakers of the "Milky Way of the Sea," northwest of Cape Horn, which Darwin once watched with awe from the deck of the "Beagle."

His humor stays with him, too. He thinks a bear, once encountered in Alaska, was more pleased to see him than the Scotch captain of a passing bark. He wonders why a young officer expects a gratuity for the clumsy piloting of the "Spray" into a foreign harbor, unless it is "because he did not sink her." One night he is almost bumped by a whale that is plowing along "absent-mindedly." He erects on a desert island the sign: "Keep off the grass," which, he explains, "as discoverer, was within my rights."

He always has an eye for beauty, and a poetic feeling for words. He notes that the Arafura Sea, north of Australia, is milky white and green and purple, and that it blazes with phosphorus at night. At Montevideo his little lifeboat is zealously given so gay a coat of paint that he "hardly knew it from a butterfly." He sees an "unfinished newness" in the granite mountains at the tip of South America. He cuts through "gossiping waves."

Sometimes he philosophizes, as when he grumbles that "nowadays" (that is, twenty-five years ago), when ships pass on the "broad ocean," there is "no time to bid one another good morning."

* * *

As far as Harry Pidgeon knows, no ancestor of his ever went to sea. He was born on an Iowa farm, and did not see salt water till he was eighteen. This did not prevent his building with his own hands at Los Angeles the yawl, "Islander," slightly smaller than the "Spray;" and, after a preliminary voyage to Hawaii, setting sail alone in November, 1921, for the South Seas. But it does give a different emphasis to his story: Captain Slocum seems to rejoice that water covers so much of the earth's surface; for Captain Pidgeon the globe is circled by stepping-stones of land, and the closer they are laid the better he likes it. He leaves the impression that they are very close, for more than half of his pages are filled with descriptions of people and land. In his account of the voyage, phrases such as "enduring the solitude" crop up now and then, which show that a love of the long sea stretches is not in his blood. Even in his navigating, intelligent and accurate as he is, he compares the imaginary lines of latitude and longitude with the "streets and avenues of a city," as a landsman would.

But how he enjoys the strange countries! His interest in everything is keen; very keen when on the Marquesas Islands he is bitten by insects called "Nau-naus," or steps on snails with sharp, brittle spines. (It was here that Melville, of "Moby Dick" fame, deserted his whaling ship.) He samples a variety of banana at Tahiti, named "fei," and quotes a South Sea proverb that whoever eats it will return to the island. But in Samoa he refrains from sharing the native meal of "palolo," a phosphorescent worm that lives in coral reefs and comes to the surface once a year. Birds delight him: the penguins off South Africa, "not able to fly, and not very good on foot"; and on Ascension Island, the Boatswain Bird, the Wide-Awake, and the green "Man-of-War." He inspects a coral cavern on Rodriguez Island by the light of burning palm leaves; at North Keeling Island he sees the reef on which the German cruiser "Emden" was driven by the Australian warship "Sydney." He sights St. Helena, "like a gigantic cinder afloat in midocean," and describes the Pitch Lake in Trinidad, where in 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh calked his ships, its creased surface "resembling alligator leather."

From Thursday Island, north of Australia, to the West Indies his course coincides with Captain Slocum's, sailed twenty-six years before. At the end of his voyage, which has taken him round the world and familiarized him with scenes and events far-distant in time and in space, this modernizing lapse of a quarter of a century is brought out, as the "Islander," instead of battling its way round Cape Horn, slips through the locks of the Panama Canal. His thoughts, nevertheless, fly back to the seventeenth century, when Panama City was captured by Henry Morgan; though, in the twentieth, it is no buccaneer he meets at Balboa, but Dr. William Beebe in the "Arcturus."

* * *

So solitary adventures are not events of the past. But ways are changing. To fly from shore to shore adds an element of romance—the romance of anything that is high above our heads—to the voyages of the early skippers. And women have joined the ranks. Even the phraseology is different: they are now said to "fly solo." But it is the old spirit of adventure that urges the younger air-minded generation on; they follow the same tradition as if they were still called "single-handers."

R. R.

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Song Sparrow: From an Original Water-Color Drawing by Charles E. Heil

"Sweete Themmes, Runne Softly"

There, in a meadow, by the rivers side,
A flocke of nymphes I chaunced to espy,
All lovely daughters of the flood thereby,
With goodly greenish lockes all loose untyde,
As each had bene a bryde:
And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs entrayled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their flasket;
And with fine fingers cropt full feateously
The tender stalkes on hye.
Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gathered some; the violet pallid blew,
The little dazie, that at evening closes,
The virgin lillie, and the primrose trew,
With store of vermeil roses,
To decke their bridegromes posies
Against the brydale day, which was not long:
Sweete Themmes, runne softly, till I end my song.

With that I saw two swannes of goodly hewe
Come softly swimming downe along the lee;
Two fairer birds I yet did never see:
The snow which doth the top of Pindus strew
Did never whiter shew,
Nor Jove himselfe, when he a swan would be
For love of Leda, whiter did appear:
Yet Leda was, they say, as white as he,
Yet not so white as these, nor nothing neare:
So purely white they were,
That even the gentle streame, the which them bare,
Seem'd foule to them, and bad his billowes spare
To wet their silken feathers, least they might
Soyle their fayre plumes with water not so fayre,
And marre their beauties bright,
That shone as heavens light,
Against their brydale day, which was not long:
Sweete Themmes, runne softly, till I end my song.

Eftsoones the nymphes, which now had flowers their fill,
Ran all in haste to see that silver brood,
As they came floating on the christal flood;
Whom when they sawe, they stood amazed still,
Their wondring eyes to fill.
Them seem'd they never saw a sight so fayre,
Of fowles so lovely, that they sure did deeme
Them heavenly borne, or to be that same payre
Which through the skie draw Venus silver teeme: . . .

Then forth they all out of their baskets drew
Great store of flowers, the honour of the field,
That to the sense did fragrant odours yeild
All which upon those goodly birds they threw,
And all the waves did strew,
That like old Peneus waters they did seeme,
When downe along by pleasant Tempes shore,
Scattred with flowres, through Thessaly they streeme,
That they appeare, through lillies plenteous store,
Like a brydes chamber flore.
Two of these nymphes, meane while, two garlands bound
Of freshest flowers which in that mead they found,
The which presenting all in trim array,
Their snowie foreheads therewithall they crownd. . . .

—From "Prothalamion, or A Spousall Verse," by EDMUND SPENSER, "Poems."

A PAINSTAKING attention to detail and a genuine love for his subjects mark the water-color drawings of birds by Charles E. Heil. This example, representative of the type of work found in about fifty water-color studies of the smaller species, expresses adequately his careful portrayal of varying color shades and delicately formed patterns.

Mr. Heil first started drawing when he was five years old. His experience in art has been world-wide; he has studied and taught both in the United States and in Europe. He has, for a number of years, confined himself to bird studies which embrace many of the songsters and small birds of New England.

His study of a young song sparrow, perched on a blackberry bush, is done in soft yellows and browns. The plumage is set off by the rich green of the leaves in the background. And the berries, not quite ripe, show bright red seeds here and there mingled with the black.

Mr. Heil has his own way of posing his sitters. He attracts them to his window by means of crumbs and other delicacies. Their confidence once gained, the small models give him ample opportunity for study. Some even become so tame that they enter his room and make themselves thoroughly at home. Few, if any, of his subjects are on the wing, a fact which would suggest a more leisurely method of working than the hurried action sketch which some artists used.

There is often a humorous strain running through Mr. Heil's work. Apparently he believes that, like dogs, horses and other animals, birds have their own special sort of mirth. And occasionally the artist finds an amusing bit when his small subjects seem to be taking themselves rather seriously.

Besides his success in the water-color medium, Mr. Heil has done a good deal of etching. According to those who have seen his prints, there is about them an impressionistic feeling.

Flowers of Mount Tabor

From Nazareth in the early morning we climbed again to the uplands. Then came a long stretch over downs carpeted with flowers. All the April loveliness was here in a prairie of wind-ruffled colour. The wild pastures were in places rock-ribbed like any Central Indian jungle; but this merely meant shelves where cyclamen and scarlet ranunculus supplanted iris and grape-hyacinth. This is the month when a man may ride through "lilies," from Lake to Sea. Then came trees as the path dropped from the heights; styrax, gay with racemes of delicate white blossoms, terebinth, tinged with red of new leaves, rhamnus and oak—especially oak, not the common holm-oak only, or chiefly, but the rarer species, the Valonia oak (quercus ægilops), a shrubbery dotted over the hillside where the Crusaders found a forest. . . .

A long dip followed, down a glen fledged with scattered copse. Across a dwarf valley towered the wooded mass of Tabor. Here was a sudden abundance of gladiolus and hollyhocks. The former, as their name (gladiolus segetum) signifies, are flowers of cultivation, lighting the cornfields and pastures which man's hand has already shorn of the loftier luxuriance of thorn and shrub. But the latter are mountain flowers, the glory of savage ravines in Moab and Gilead, abundant on Carmel, and springing from the clefts of the Yarmuk gorge. The loveliest hollyhocks in the world, and those with the largest blooms, grow in Gethsemane. All the way up Tabor hollyhocks flowered from the rocks—not red ones alone, but an even greater abundance of white ones, only seen in odd plants elsewhere.

The guidebooks say much of Tabor's silvan loveliness. I was prepared to discount this as the efflorescence of pious imagination, seeing in this solitary tower the site of the Transfiguration. But those misleaders for once fell short of fact. Neither my comrade nor I were prepared for such an upward battle as we endured, through over-grown, exquisite copse. We missed the path, so fought our way straight to the summit. . . .

We descended slowly for very gladness, pausing in wonder at so much friendly loveliness and for joy of the spreading richness of Esdraelon below us. Once on the level, away from those green, shady copses, we had to quicken our wearied steps, to be in time for the only train to Haifa. We pushed through the luxuriant pampas of thistles and wild carrot, stepping over the infant Kishon, alarming large, black snakes. The plain is treeless, except for two or three widely-separated oaks, such as we should consider reasonably well-grown in England, but here preserved for their size as sacred. We passed in sight of Endor. Father Butler raced ahead, determined to see Nain, a village hedged with cactus, on the slope of Little Hermon. He turned back, shouting to draw my attention to a gazelle bounding away from him. In my turn I showed him a hare. He vanished from my sight for a while. Then I met a string of camels, whose drivers made extraordinary pantomime, laughing like maniacs and tossing oranges in the air, throwing two to me with shouts of "Queiis. Very good," and pointing over their shoulders. As I guessed, a short distance ahead I came on Father Butler triumphant by a pile of oranges, which he had bought from the caravan.—EDWARD JOHN THOMPSON, in "Crusader's Coast." (London: Ernest Benn.)

"Odpust' nám viny naše"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KRÁL DAVID, jehož široká zkušenost jako soudce nad Israelem učinila ho způsobilým mluviti o lidské povaze, tak jak ji našel, řekl, "Vypůjčuje bezbožník, a nemá co oplatiti, ale spravedlivý milost činí, a rozdává." Je nám řečeno, že dnes je více lidí zadlužených než kdy jindy. Ale úvěrní odborníci nám říkají, že ohromná většina těch, kteří jsou zadluženi, jsou přirozené poctiví a zaplatí jakmile budou moci. Musí to býti zjevné každému, jehož stanovisko je bez předsudku, že oboum stranám majícím zájem o dluh prospěje jeho urovnání, protože žádná strana není svobodná pokud dluh stojí. Když dluh nemůže býti zaplacen podle podmínek a času určeného, dlužník může vždy dáti ujištění, že touží dostáti svému závazku. Kromě toho, je to obyčejně možné, aby věřitel poněkud změnil podmínky placení neb je zastavil neb je i zrušil za určitých okolností.

Když Kristus Ježíš učil své učedlníky se modliti, "Odpust' nám viny naše, jakož i my odpouštíme vinníkům našim," vyslovil podmínky, za kterých lidstvo může doufati obdržeti Boží odpuštění. Odpuštění, podle slovníku, zahrnuje "přestati v zálibě chovati nepřízeň k druhému." Tudíž, aby dluh byl úplně odpuštěn, obě strany musejí vykonati více než dáti a přijmouti; musejí jíti dále a vymazati všechny nepříjemné vzpomínky na tuto záležitost.

Je jasné, že by to bylo ku prospěchu celého lidského plemene kdyby každý všude byl v stavu platiti. Míti zákonné nevyrovnané závazky, které nelze a netřeba ihned vyrovnati, není nedůsledné se stavem býti schopen platiti; ale má-li člověk prostředky a přeci nedostojí smlouvě, protože není ochoten platiti když přijde doba k platu, tu se může považovati jako více zadlužený mravně než kdyby vskutku nemohl platiti.

Duševní vlastnosti projevené při stavu neschopnosti platiti nejsou vlastnosti dobra, nýbrž zla. Jsou stále záporné a jsou složené ze živlů, jako jsou nedbalost, nerozvážnost, lenivost, nedostatek důvěry v dobro, strach před chudobou, vážné obírání se v myšlenkách skutečnými neb domnělými křivdami, opominutí poznání a ocenění příležitosti a snad závidění těm, kteří mají zdar. Sv. Pavel, ve své epištole k Římanům, vyslovuje základní zákon na kterém pravý stav schopnosti platiti je založen, když říká, "Žádnému nebývejte nic dlužni, než to, abyste se vespolek milovali. Nebo kdož miluje bližního, zákon naplnil." Mary Baker Eddy rozšiřuje tento výrok v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu), když na stránce 242 píše, "V trpělivé poslušnosti k trpělivému Bohu, pracujme aby se rozpustila universálním rozpouštědlem Lásky kamenná tvrdost omylu—sváhlavost, sebe-ospravedlnění a sebe-láska,—která válčí proti duchovnosti a je zákonem hříchu a smrti."

Nikdy nebylo toto napomenutí tak včasné jako dnes; nikdy před tím nebylo tak veliké množství zamrzlého úvěru a tvrdých citů, které potřebovaly býti rozpuštěné, ani nebylo tak veliké nahromadění užitečných věcí, čekajících oběhu. Pro ty, kteří neznají božský zákon nevyčerpatelné zásoby, první otázka vždy je, Co se dá dělati aby se obnovil blahobyt a živobytí se zajistilo těm, kteří jsou ochotni a schopni pro ně pracovati? Křesťanská Věda jediné odpovídá na tuto otázku uspokojivě a ukazuje jedinci jak prostřednictvím láskyplných myšlenek může čerpati více od Boha, pravého pramene zásoby. Dále ukazuje, že lidstvo v praxi zbožňovalo mamon, zatím co v theorii uznávalo jen jednoho Boha.

Mrs. Eddy obrací náš pohled pryč od hmoty k Duchu jako k podstatě všeho života, když prohlašuje (Science and Health, Věda a Zdraví, str. 60), "Duše má nekonečné prostředky, kterými může žehnati lidstvu a štěstí by bylo snadněji dosáhnuté a bylo by pevněji zachycené v našem držení, kdyby se hledalo v Duši." Výraz "Duše" znamená Bůh; a jen když se skutečně uvědomíme, že Duše, Bůh, je nekonečným božským pramenem duchovního vědomí, pravé podstaty bytí, začneme chápati co nám chybilo, když jsme hledali zásobu jinde než u Boha, na kterého jediné se můžeme vždy bezpečně spolehnouti.

Otčenáš, když je pochopen ve světle Křesťanské Vědy, jasně naznačuje božský způsob uspokojení lidské potřeby. Je vysloven přímo k Bohu, "Otče náš, kterýž jsi v nebesích," a jedna žádost v něm obsažená znamená, že jediné On je Dárce "chleba našeho vezdejšího." Tento chléb nejen představuje naši potřebnou duchovní potravu, ale také naznačuje zásobení všeho nutného k lidskému životu. Naše touha, aby království Boží přišlo na zemi musí býti povýšena na první místo, jestliže se má uskutečniti jeho příchod. Pak přijde splnění duchovního výkladu Mrs. Eddy těchto slov modlitby, "A odpust' nám viny naše, jakož i my odpouštíme vinníkům našim," jako, "A Láska je zobrazena v lásce" (*ibid.*, str. 17).

"Forgive us our debts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KING DAVID, whose wide experience as judge over Israel qualified him to speak of human nature as he found it, said, "The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again: but the righteous sheweth mercy, and giveth." We are told that today there are more people in debt than ever before. Credit experts tell us, however, that the vast majority of those who are in debt are innately honest and will pay as soon as they are able. It must be apparent to anyone whose point of view is not prejudiced that both parties to a debt are benefited by its settlement, because neither is free while the obligation is outstanding. When a debt cannot be paid on the terms and at the time specified, it is always possible for the debtor to give assurance of his desire to meet the obligation. Furthermore, it is generally possible for the creditor to modify the terms of payment or to suspend or even cancel them under certain circumstances.

When Christ Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," he stated the terms upon which mankind may hope to receive God's forgiveness. Forgiveness, according to a dictionary, includes "ceasing to cherish displeasure toward another." Completely to forgive a debt both parties must, therefore, do more than give and take; they must go farther, and expunge all unpleasant memories of the transaction.

It would clearly be to the advantage of the entire human race if everyone everywhere were solvent. Having legitimate outstanding obligations which cannot and need not immediately be liquidated is not inconsistent with solvency; but if one has the means, and yet, because of unwillingness to pay, defaults when an obligation falls due, he may be considered as more in debt morally than if he were actually insolvent.

The mental qualities manifested in insolvency are not of good, but of evil. They are invariably negative, and are composed of elements such as neglect, thoughtlessness, idleness, lack of trust in good, fear of poverty, brooding over actual or supposed wrongs, failure to see and appreciate opportunities, and, perhaps, jealousy of those who are successful. St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, states the fundamental law upon which true solvency is based, when he says, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." Mary Baker Eddy amplifies this statement in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," when on page 242 she writes, "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

Never was this admonition more timely than now; never before has there been so large a volume of frozen credits and hard feelings needing to be dissolved, or so vast an accumulation of useful things awaiting circulation. To those unacquainted with the divine law of unfailing supply the question ever uppermost is, What can be done to restore prosperity and to insure a living to those who are willing and able to work for it? Christian Science alone answers this question satisfactorily, and shows the individual how through loving thoughts to draw more largely on God, the true source of supply. It shows, furthermore, that mankind has in practice been worshiping mammon, while in theory acknowledging but one God.

Mrs. Eddy turns our gaze away from matter to Spirit as the substance of all life, when she declares (Science and Health, p. 60), "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." The term "Soul" means God; and it is only when we come to realize that Soul, God, is the infinite divine source of spiritual consciousness, the true substance of being, that we begin to understand what we have been missing by looking for supply elsewhere than to God, on whom alone we can always safely rely.

The Lord's Prayer, when understood in the light of Christian Science, indicates clearly the divine way of meeting the human need. It is addressed directly to God, "Our Father which art in heaven," and one petition included in it implies that He alone is the Giver of "our daily bread." This bread not only symbolizes our necessary spiritual food, but also indicates the provision of everything necessary to human life. Our desire that God's kingdom shall come on earth must become supreme if its coming is to be realized. Then will come to pass the fulfillment of Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation of those words of the prayer, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," as, *"And Love is reflected in love"* (*ibid.*, p. 17).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

The Arctic Night

The arctic night, the dreaded arctic night of all the arctic sagas, filled and possessed Nansen's soul.

"There is nothing more wonderfully beautiful than the arctic night. It is dreamland painted in all the most delicate tints of the imagination. No forms—it is all faint, dreamy color music, a far-away, long-drawn-out melody on muted strings. But is not all life's beauty high, and delicate, and pure like this night? Give it brighter colors, and it is no longer so beautiful. The sky is like an enormous cupola, blue at the zenith, shading down into green, and then into lilac and violet at the edges. Up in the blue of the cupola shine the stars, speaking peace, as they always do, those unchanging friends. Presently the aurora borealis shades over the vault of heaven its veil of glittering silver—changing now to yellow, now to green, now to red. It spreads, it contracts again, in restless change; next it breaks into waving, many-folded bands of shining silver, over which shoot billows of glittering rays, and then the glory vanishes. Presently it shimmers in tongues of flame over the very zenith, and then again it shoots a bright ray right up from the horizon, until the whole melts away in the moonlight. . . . Here and there are left a few waving streamers of light, vague as a foreboding—they are the dust from the aurora's glittering cloak. But now it is growing again; new lightnings shoot up, and the endless game begins afresh. And all the time this utter stillness. . . .

"Wonderful weather for the last few days; one can never weary of walking up and down outside, while the moon transforms the whole of this ice-world into a fairyland. The hut is still in shadow under the mountain which hangs high above it, dark and lowering, but the moonlight floats over ice and fjord, and is cast back glittering from every snowy ridge and hill. A weird beauty, without feeling, as though of a dead planet, built of shining white marble. Just so must the mountains stand there, frozen with ice cold; just so must the lakes lie congealed beneath their snowy covering. And everything so still, so awfully still. . . . In the flaming aurora borealis the spirit of space hovers over the frozen waters."—JON SORENSEN, in "The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen." Translated from the Norwegian by J. B. C. WATKINS. (New York: Norton.)

On May Day

Often I loved, upon the first of May,
To follow a known path beyond the town
Where by the pale blue reaches of the sea
Spring had put on her flower-kirtled gown.

Under the leafage of the new-deckt trees
The sturdy saxifrage blossomed in white,—
Ethereal violets, like a purple mist,
Covered a bank with amethystine light.

Upon the greensward like a fairy ring,
On threadlike stems, rose-tinged anemones—
Those high-born ladies, delicately clad—
Bent like May Queens to the spring-scented breeze.

CLARA L. BAXTER.

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Princeton vs. Harvard Team

Well-Balanced Track and Field Squads Clashing Tomorrow

Those who enjoy track and field competition should be sufficiently satisfied at the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon when Princeton and Harvard engage in a dual meet. The Tigers are pre-meet favorites through having won last year and through being, by reputation, a particularly strong and well-balanced team. To beat Harvard, according to the Crimson coach, Edward L. Farrell, the Tigers will need to be good—all of which should indicate a great meet in prospect. Commenting on Harvard, Eddie Farrell admits this year's team to be the best-balanced outfit he has handled at Harvard—and that extends over 15 years. He points out that to date there have been no outstanding performers, such as Eugene L. ("Red") Record or N. P. ("Penn") Hallowell, 1932 graduates, but team strength and possible future individual stars are there.

This meet tomorrow will permit only three men to each event from each university, and will be measured in meters. Each time and accomplishment by the first Harvard man will constitute a new Harvard record, and each winner will be founding a new Princeton-Harvard dual meet record. The coming Dartmouth and Oxford-Cambridge meets will be in yards, while Yale and the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. affairs will be in meters.

Strength in Field Events

It is a little early in the season for track and field stars to be at their peak, but team strength can be judged. One big reason for Harvard optimism rests in the improved showing of the field performers. The Crimson has been weak in the field events of late years. Sophomore stars are also going to help this year's team.

Harvard has fair strength in the sprints with such performers as Carl A. Pescosolido '34, Newtonville, a football star; Capt. Nathan P. Dodge Jr. '33, Hyde Park; John M. Morse '34, Brookline, and Wyndham L. Hasler '34, Lake Forest, Ill., as veterans. These are augmented by last year's freshmen, Edward E. Calvin, Squantum; William C. McCarty, Arlington; Thomas F. Locke, Boston; James F. O'Connor, Lynn, and John C. Brown, Claremont, N. H., if the latter's condition improves.

In the 100, Pesky, a 10-second man, had a setback, but may run tomorrow. Calvin, winner of the 100 and 220 against the Eli freshmen, and McCarty, are also 10s. men. McCarty, incidentally, is the son of the Arlington High School track coach, and was incapacitated last season. Captain Dodge, Morse, Calvin, Locke and O'Connor are the strong 220 men with at least one of the first three almost sure to be timed in 22s. or less for the distance. Dodge, Morse and Locke are also good for longer distances and Coach Farrell may shift them to other events.

Three Quarter-Milers

According to Farrell the best chances in the quarter-mile or 400 meters rest in the showings of Locke, freshman captain last year, Captain Dodge and Carlisle Abell '2ES, Wollaston. Dodge was not in shape for the Yale meet last year, but ran the 440 in the Greater Boston Intercollegiates Saturday in 50 1-5s. to nip Fergie Locke at the tape. Both men are capable enough to run under 50s. Locke established a new dual freshman record of 49s. against Yale last spring. Abell is running the quarter in 51s. at present.

Harvard has four real good half-milers or 800-meter men in John B. White '34, Thomasville, Ga.; Morse, Gerald P. Rosen '33, Minneapolis, Minn.; and John Wiggins '34, Dedham. Morse is the big problem for Farrell because of his versatility, running any distance from the 100 to the half. White is staging a comeback. He captained the freshmen two years ago; but failed to feature last year. Now he is the leading half-miler and should better 1m. 56s. for the distance. After White and Morse, Rosen and Wiggins follow at present with several other half-milers running around two minutes, but not quite ready yet, such as Howard S. Derrickson '35, Darby, Penna.; Norman F. Edmonds '33, Ashmont; John W. Higgins Jr. '33, Medford, and John E. Rogerson '34, Milton.

Milers and two-milers are almost traditionally good at Harvard, but much improvement needs to be shown this season to maintain the standard. There is no Penn Hallowell, but there is A. B. Hallowell '34, Hyde Park, brother to Penn. A. B. returned to form in the G. B. I. meet and was clocked in 4m. 26s. to win. C. F. Woodard '35, Framingham, who won the mile against the Eli freshmen last year in 4m. 30 4-5s. is coming along with E. F. Bowditch '35, Concord, who beat him for second in the G. B. I. meet and who is now running the distance in 4m. 28s.

Foote Heads Two-Milers

Arthur Foote 2d '33, Belmont, heads the two-milers again as he did last season, winning the event against the Eli in 9m. 34s. He has not yet raced that fast this season, however. A. S. Pier Jr., Concord, N. H., of last year's freshman team, is making rapid strides in the two-mile and is running about 9m. 47s. for the distance now. John S. Hayes '33, West Groton, is the other two-miler to show at present under 10 minutes.

For a time the 1933 hurdle situation looked dark at Harvard; but the son of Dr. Paul Withington '09, football and crew man, is warming the hopes.. When Red Record, team captain, graduated last year, an Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. hurdle champion ended a brilliant college career. Left to Harvard was J. C. Grady '33, Somerville, and a great little fighter, but not built ideally for timber topping, and John J. Hayes Jr '34, Belmont. Grady is a 15s. man in the highs and about 24.2 in the lows. D. B. Cheek '34, Boston, brother of M. A. Cheek '26, football captain, is working hard for points in the lows. Henry R. Withington '35, Honolulu, Hawaii, Dr. Withington's son, is the newest recruit. He did not compete last year. Farrell holds him to be built perfectly for hurdling and predicts the rangy lad will be an Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. hurdle champion if he keeps at it. He starts poorly but already tops the highs in 15s. Tomorrow will be his first dual meet. Another good hurdler from the freshmen is C. K. Litman '35, Brookline, but his condition has been none too good.

It certainly is pleasing to Harvard men to hear news that a real star is developing in the field events. John H. Dean '34, Cohasset, football captain-elect and ineligible his freshman and sophomore years, competed in the G. B. I. meet Saturday and broke two Harvard records, the shotput mark of 47ft. 7in. made by C. A. C. Eastman in 1924, and the discus mark of 146ft. 2in. made last year by John J. Healey Jr. '34, Lowell. Dean put the shot 47ft. 8⅝in. and the discus 153ft. 8¾in. Saturday.

Dean May Do Even Better

Farrell says Dean can and will do even better. Dean is the son of Dudley S. Dean '91, former Harvard quarterback. Healey follows Dean in both events, doing about 45 feet regularly in the shot and about 145 feet in the discus. Cheek also hurls the platter about 120 feet. Robert P. Buch '34, St. Louis, and Pesky, are other shotputters, the latter pushing the iron ball out 43 to 44 feet and the former topping 40 at present.

Calvin, the sprinter, is a promising broad jumper averaging about 22 ft. 6 in. at present with Hasler, McCarty, Morse and Peter Shuebruk '33, Cohasset, all trying. There has been no indication of brilliancy in this event as yet. Withington, Healey, Luther Scheffy '35, West Mansfield, and Wendell M. Hastings '35, Brookline, are the high jumpers, varying their heights from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 10 in. Right now it does not look very promising for points in these events; but four of these men are sophmores and have ample time ahead to improve.

Alfred Kidder 2d '33, Andover, is whirling the hammer out to about 155 feet regularly with Healey swinging out a distance of about 145 feet. Donald J. Zinn '34, New York, is coming into the picture with about 135 feet at present. Harvard pole vaulting should hold its own despite the graduation of Oscar Sutermeister. Francis Schumann '35, Philadelphia, and John D. Woodberry '35, Beverly, hope to carry on with Sutermeister out. Schumann is a 13-foot pole vaulter now, with excellent chance to improve, while Woodberry is learning rapidly; but as yet has not yet reached 13 feet in competition. They finished second and third to Keith S. Brown '35 of Yale last year.

There are several good javelin throwers on the Harvard squad. Allen E. Wahlgren '35, Rigby, Iowa, recently off probation, won the G. B. I. meet with a throw of 194 ft. 7 in., while others of real ability are Richard Bassett '34, Pittsburgh, Penna., who distanced 190 feet last year; R. F. Estes '34, Portland, Maine, brother of B. E. Estes Jr., '32, Harvard distance runner last year. R. Estes surprised by winning in the javelin against Yale with a throw of 179 ft. 2in., last year. Howard W. Huntington '34, Cambridge, reaching around 180 feet now, is another prospect.

Italy Leads 2 to 0

FLORENCE, Italy, May 5 (AP)—Italy's Davis Cup team yesterday took a commanding lead in its first-round match with Yugoslavia, winning the first two singles matches of the international tennis competition. The veteran Humberto de Morpurgo, who came out of retirement to lead what is said to be the strongest Italian team in years, defeated Franjo Puncec, Yugoslavia's second ranking player, 9—7, 6—4. A. Giorgio de Stefani beat the invaders' champion, Franjo Kukuljevic, 6—4, 6—0, 3—6, 7—5.

Germany Wins Two Matches

WIESBADEN, Ger., May 5 (AP)—Despite the absence of Dr. Daniel Prenn, barred from the German Davis Cup team as a Jew, Germany easily swept the first two singles matches with Egypt today in the opening round of annual cup play. Gottfried von Cramm, taking Prenn's place as the No. 1 player, defeated Wahid, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, while E. Nourney beat Bogdadly, 8—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Pecora Gets Major "P"

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5—William T. Pecora '35 of Newark, N. J., was awarded the major "P" for wining the intercollegiate foils championship title this past winter. Eighteen other members of the Orange and Black varsity and freshman squads were awarded minor letters or numerals.

Southern Association

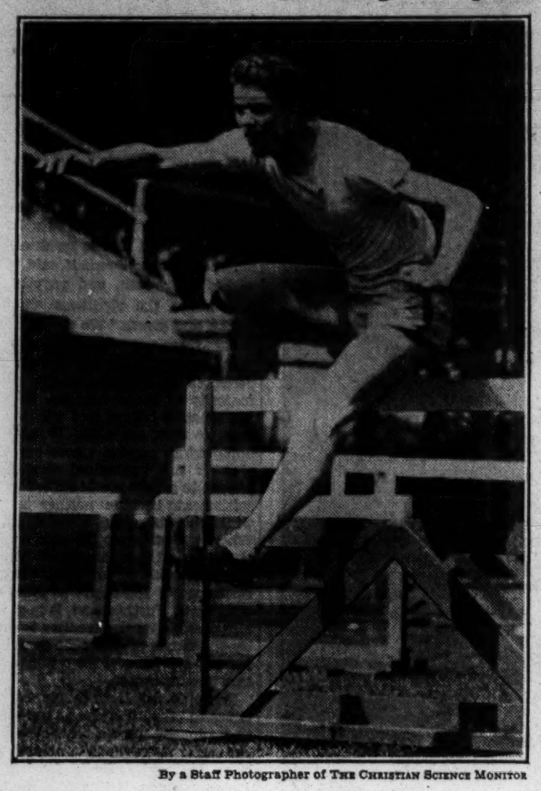
Results May 4

New Orleans 5, Chattanooga 6.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 2.
Atlanta at Memphis (rain).
Knoxville at Little Rock (rain).

College Tennis Results

Amherst 8, Bowdoin 1.
Brooklyn 7, Webb 0.
M. I. T. 6, Northeastern 0.
North Carolina 7, Yale 2.
Princeton 6, Pennsylvania 3.

Crimson's Great Hurdling Prospect



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HENRY R. WITHINGTON '35
Harvard Varsity Track Team

Victoria Captures Basketball Title

VICTORIA, B. C., May 5 (AP)—The Victoria Blue Ribbons, champions of western Canada, last night won the basketball championship of the Dominion as they defeated the eastern titleholders, the Windsor-Walkerville Alumni, 41 to 36, in the fourth and deciding contest of the series. The Blue Ribbons won 3 games to 1.

It was the fifth straight year a western team has won the all-Canada laurels, the last eastern victory being scored by Windsor in 1928 when they conquered the Winnipeg Toilers in the Dominion series.

Alumni won the first game of the series, 40 to 24, with the Blue Ribbons' star, Lynn Patrick, on the sidelines; but Patrick returned the next night and the westerners swept through to three straight victories, 38 to 32, 39 to 35 and 41 to 36. The third game went into overtime.

Helen Jacobs Advances In British Lawn Tennis

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion and first ranking star, today defeated England's No. 1 player, Mary F. Heeley, in the semifinal round of the British hard court tennis championships, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4.

It was Miss Jacobs's second victory of the day. She defeated Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall, third ranking British star, in a quarterfinal match in the morning which was postponed from yesterday because of rain. The scores of that match were 9—11, 6—1, 15—13.

The British championships are Miss Jacobs's first tournament of the year. She plans to play also in the French championships and at Wimbledon before returning to the United States to defend her American title, which she won last year for the first time.

Mme. René Mathieu eliminated Betty Nuthall in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4, to gain a semifinal bracket. Perry, defending titleholder, defeated H. G. N. Lee, 6—3, 3—6, 13—11, 4—6, 6—3, while Austin turned back George P. Hughes, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Dorothy E. Round gained a semifinal-round bracket by defeating Mrs. M. R. King, 6--2, 6—4, and Mary Heeley defeated Miss Hardwick, 6—1, 6—1.

Illinois Defeats Purdue Nine, 12 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 5—The University of Illinois baseball nine bunched its hits in four innings here yesterday afternoon to defeat Purdue, 12 to 7, in a Big Ten baseball game. Illinois got off to an early lead of 7 to 1 when it got to W. M. Griffin '33 in the first and fourth inning. The Old Gold and Black kept pulling up until the final two innings when Illinois cut loose with another scoring spurt.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	12	13	3
Purdue	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	7	10	4

Batteries—Wrobke and Chervinko; Griffin, Huml, Hartmann and Duff.

Touring Cricket Team Wins

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The touring West Indies team yesterday completed a two-day match with the Club Cricket Conference eleven with a victory by an innings and 12 runs. Scores were: West Indies 233, Cricket Conference 102 and 119. E. A. Martindale, making his first appearance in England, completely demoralized the English batting with his fine deliveries and took five wickets for only 38 runs. E. Achong of Trinidad also was an outstanding bowler, with four for 41 and 3 for 40. George Headley, the "Indian Bradman," led the West Indies batting attack with 83 runs.

Eastern 'Outboard' Races

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP) — The eastern intercollegiate outboard championships yesterday were awarded to the Lake Hopatcong Power Boat Association, New Jersey, and will be held June 24-25 at Nolan Point on the Lake. Yale will defend its team championship, and Roger S. Firestone of Akron, Ohio, and Princeton University will be back seeking his second individual title. Reece Hatchitt of Beachurst, N. Y., who won the interscholastic title for the New York Military Academy last year, is expected to compete for Dartmouth College, where he is a freshman.

Ponzi Cuts Greenleaf Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—Andrew Ponzi cut E. Ralph Greenleaf's lead yesterday by winning both blocks in their pocket billiard series, which will go to the player winning 1500 points. At present Greenleaf is leading 784 to 715. Ponzi won in the afternoon, 125 to 56, in 11 innings, and 125 to 39 in seven innings in the evening. High runs were: Ponzi 39, Greenleaf 17 in the afternoon block, and 41 unfinished for Ponzi and 23 for Greenleaf in the night game.

Windsor 'Y' Arrows Win Title

WINDSOR, May 5 (AP)—Windsor "Y" Arrows last night became junior basketball champions of Canada, defeating Ottawa Glebe 38 to 17 in the second of a two-game, total-point series. Windsor also won the first game Wednesday night 36 to 22.

Johnson Yields Only One Single

Cincinnati Right-Hander Pitches to Just 27 Boston Batters

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	12	4	.750
New York	10	5	.667
Boston	8	9	.471
St. Louis	8	9	.471
Brooklyn	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Chicago	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	6	12	.333

Results May 4

Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1 (10 innings).
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.

Silas Johnson, who is fast developing into one of the National League's best pitchers, yesterday just missed pitching a perfect baseball game by the margin of one single. His splendid work enabled Cincinnati to defeat the Boston Braves, 4 to 0. Only 27 men faced Johnson. Wally Berger dropped a lazy single in short left field as first man up in the second inning and was the only Brave to reach first base. After the next two men had been retired, Berger tried to steal second, but was thrown out.

Chick Hafey led Cincinnati's 12-hit attack on Leo Mangum with two singles and a home run. George Grantham also made three hits, one of them a double.

The Pittsburgh Pirates celebrated Honus Wagner Day at the Brooklyn ball park yesterday by beating the Dodgers, 2 to 1, in 10 innings. The game was a pitchers' duel between Watson Clark of the Dodgers and Heinie Meine of Pittsburgh. During the first seven innings only 22 men faced Clark. But in the eighth, the Pirates scored a run on Vaughan's triple and Piet's single. Three hits in the second inning accounted for the only Brooklyn run.

In the tenth, Piet collected his third hit of the day, a single, and came all the way home when Finney drove a double to left. Meine struck out four and gave three bases on balls. His opponent did not walk a man, striking out two.

Bill Terry's New York Giants won a double-header from the Chicago Cubs yesterday, 2 to 1 and 5 to 4, and advanced to within 1½ games of the first-place Pirates. Fred Fitzsimmons pitched steady ball in the opener, shutting out the champions after the first inning. The Giants bunched hits in the fifth and sixth of this game and scored enough runs to win.

The Giants had to come from behind twice in the second engagement. Roy Parmelee pitched eight innings and Hubbell was called in to finish. Guy Bush, the losing pitcher, worked seven innings for the Cubs before giving way to Nelson.

A big fifth inning that saw five runs cross the plate, gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 5-to-2 victory over Philadelphia yesterday. Jim Mooney pitched effectively for the Cards and never was in serious trouble. He kept six hits scattered while his mates pounded three Phillie boxmen for 11 hits. George Watkins made three safeties for the Cards. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Johnson and Hemsley; Mangum and Hogan. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 25m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Meine and Finney; Clark and Lopez, Sukeforth. Picinich. Umpires—Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—2h. 8m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	11	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Mooney and Wilson; Berly, Elliott, Liska and Davis. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—McGrew, Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 49m.

At New York
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	2	6	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Mancuso; Tinning, Richmond and Hartnett, Taylor. Losing pitcher—Tinning. Umpires—Barr, Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	x	5	8	2
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	4

Batteries—Parmelee, Hubbell and Mancuso; Bush, Nelson and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Parmelee. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Barr. Time—2h. 5m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	13	7	.650
Rochester	11	6	.647
Newark	11	7	.611
Toronto	12	10	.545
Montreal	7	9	.438
Jersey City	7	10	.412
Albany	6	10	.375
Buffalo	4	12	.250

Results May 4

Newark 9, Montreal 2.
Jersey City 8, Buffalo 3.
Jersey City 7, Buffalo 6.
Toronto 4, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 4, Baltimore 2.
Albany 5, Rochester 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	19	11	.633
Oakland	17	12	.586
Los Angeles	17	12	.586
Hollywood	16	13	.552
Portland	15	13	.536
Missions	14	17	.452
Seattle	9	17	.346
San Francisco	9	21	.300

Results May 4

Sacramento 11, Oakland 0.
Hollywood 7, San Francisco 6.
Los Angeles 8, Missions 4.
Seattle at Portland (postponed).

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	10	5	.667
Columbus	9	8	.529
Louisville	9	9	.500
Minneapolis	8	8	.500
Indianapolis	8	8	.500
Kansas City	9	10	.474
Toledo	8	9	.471
St. Paul	7	11	.389

Results May 4

Milwaukee 5, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 8, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville 3, St. Paul 2.
Columbus at Kansas City (rain).

College Baseball Results

Boston 5, Upsala 3.
Bowdoin 8, Wesleyan 1.
Bradley 8, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Bucknell 11, Drexel 7.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Manhattan 1.
Colgate 18, Union 6.
Colby 9, Bates 8.
Duke 3, Fordham 0.
Hanover 3, Kentucky M. I. 2.
Hillsdale 5, Ohio 4.
Illinois 12, Purdue 7.
Illinois C. 8, Monmouth 6.
Indiana 13, DePauw 1.
Missouri 16, Oklahoma 8.
New York 7, Temple 6.
Springfield 9, St. Michael's 1.

College Golf Result

Amherst 4, Bowdoin 1.

Gomez Stars In Yankee Victory

Gehringer Spoils No-Hit Game by Ninth-Inning Homer

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	5	.706
Chicago	11	7	.611
Cleveland	11	7	.611
Washington	10	7	.588
Detroit	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	6	11	.353
St. Louis	7	13	.350
Boston	5	12	.294

Results May 4

New York 5, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 6, Washington 5.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

Vernon Gomez, left-handed pitching star of the New York Yankees, delivered no-hit ball for eight innings yesterday against the Detroit Tigers, only to have his record spoiled in the ninth inning by that hustling baseball player, Charlie Gehringer. The score was 5 to 2 for the Yanks. Although Gomez gave seven bases on balls, no man got beyond second base during those eight innings. In the ninth, however, Gehringer smashed the left-hander's first pitch into the bleachers for a home run. Gerald Walker followed with a double and later scored.

Bill Dickey drove in three of New York's runs and had three singles in as many trips to the plate. Lazzeri batted in two mates with a single and homer.

The Chicago White Sox kept pace with the Yankees yesterday in the American League race by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 2 to 1. A fumble by Cihocki led to Chicago's only two runs in the first inning. Al Simmons, facing his former team mates for the first time this season, connected with a triple in that first-inning rally. Sam Jones held the Athletics to five hits and had the better of a pitching duel with Merrit Cain. Foxx's double was Philadelphia's only extra-base hit.

Cleveland spotted the Washington Senators four runs in the first inning yesterday and then rallied to win, 6 to 5. Mel Harder started off poorly, but settled down after the first inning. The Indians made 11 hits, including triples by Spencer and Knickerbocker. Earl Averill had a double and single, driving in a pair of runs. Alvin Crowder was batted out of the Washington box in the seventh and Thomas finished. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	5	8	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Bridges, Sorrell and Desautels, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 19m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	6	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Cain, Freitas and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Cain. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 27m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	6	11	2
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Harder and Spencer; Crowder, Thomas and Sewell, Berg. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Van Graflan and Owens. Time—1h. 57m.

Eight Major 'T's' Awarded

Awards of eight major "T's" were made by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology A. A., for exceptional work on the part of members of the winter sports teams at the Institute yesterday. A number of minor awards was also made. Those receiving the major letter were: Wilbur P. Foote '34, captain-elect, and Henry E. Kiley '33 of the rifle team; Edward J. Collins '35, and Capt. John J. Carey '34 of the boxing team; and Capt.-Elect John M. Flaitz '34, Kenneth B. Bissell '34, Ivan A. Getting '33, and David R. Treadwell '33 of the gymnastic team.

American Sportsmen Sail

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Capt. John Wanamaker Jr., of Philadelphia and New York, and George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, sailed for Italy yesterday in the liner Conte Di Savoia to compete in an international speedboat regatta on Lake Garda May 24 to 28. The two American sportsmen will drive Wanamaker's gold cup boat Louisa against the pick of Europe's racing craft in the annual races on the Italian lake.

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ROUTE 11

E. T. Appleby Wins World 18.1 Title

Takes Amateur Balkline Billiards Crown but Loses Game to Soussa

World Amateur 18.1 Balkline Billiards Championship Standing

	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game
Edgar T. Appleby	5	1	57	29
Edmond Soussa	4	2	103	13
Theodore Moons	4	2	103	21
Francis S. Appleby	4	2	53	38
Jean Albert	3	3	60	33
Jean H. Sweering	1	5	63	35
Seymour Kling	0	6	29	

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—Edgar T. Appleby of the New York Athletic Club is the first American world champion at 18.1 amateur balkline billiards. He won it when Theodore Moons of Belgium, the only player in the 1933 championship held during the past two weeks who could have tied him, lost his final-round game yesterday at the Capitol Academy, to which the tournament was transferred, to Jean Albert of Paris, 300 to 234, in the second of the afternoon games.

The real hero of the round was Edmond Soussa of Egypt, who made a new American record for best game and best average, in defeating the new champion in the final game of the tournament, held yesterday evening, 300 to 85, in 13 innings, making a new average of 23.07, to displace that established by Francis S. Appleby, in Brooklyn, in 1929. He also equaled the high run of Moons, made the day before, of 103. Appleby made a run of 21.

Jean Albert played his best game of the tourney in defeating Moons, while the latter was far below the standard he had set in the earlier rounds. At one time the winner was more than 100 points ahead, and though Moons improved as he proceeded, a final run of 18 by Albert finished the game in the thirty-third inning. The averages were 9 3-33, for the winner, and 7 3-33, for Moons, and the high runs 36 for Albert and 46 for Moons.

The other game of the final round resulted in a victory for Jean H. Sweering, 300 to 164, over Seymour Kling, which relegated the latter to the lowest position. Sweering's average was 8 20-35, to 4 24-35 for Kling, and the high runs 63 to 26.

Ingalls and Watts Advance

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 5 (AP)—Fay Ingalls of Hot Springs and James O. Watts Jr. of Lynchburg and Washington and Lee University, continued their victory stride yesterday to move to the finals of the Hot Springs golf tournament. Ingalls defeated N. L. Austin of Washington and Lee, 7 and 6, but Watts was hard pressed to defeat R. A. Stranahan of Toledo, 2 and 1.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Katharine Cornell
will close her New York run in "ALIEN CORN" in the Belasco Theater May 13 to present this play in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, appearing in the latter city during the Century of Progress World's Fair.

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Flutter of Wings and Birds' Twitter Increase at Long Island Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, N. Y., May 5—The flutter of birds amid foliage and the notes of many unusual bird calls are heard with increasing frequency on Long Island this spring.

A swamp, an old orchard, some sand waste and a small forest of birches and oaks, which have been set aside as a permanent reserve for wild life in general and birds in particular, are the attractions that are drawing the feathered folk here in large numbers. The area, which is known as the Alley Pond Park Bird Sanctuary, was designated a sanctuary last year through the efforts of Mr. William G. Vogt of the Jones Beach Bird Sanctuary; Mr. Albert C. Benninger, Queens Park Commissioner, and the Park Association of New York.

Just a few simple preparations were needed to notify the birds that this tract was theirs in perpetuity. Several flying lanes were cleared through the birches and some bird houses were set up. The response was immediate and hearty. Already more than 90 species of birds have been observed in the area and bird enthusiasts are keeping a sharp look-out for new species and new records for old ones.

Plans for improvements on the birds' domain, projected by the Queens County Bird Club, include erection of a suitable fence to keep out unwelcome intruders, the building of a natural trail along the edge of the area, construction of a duck pond and planting of certain species of shrubbery as food for the birds.

Mr. H. Kritzler, president of the Queens County Bird Club, made public the first annual report on the sanctuary on Wednesday. The club was formed last fall to promote the use of the sanctuary.

"Between 20 and 25 schools in the borough have been encouraging their pupils to build houses for birds under the instruction of shop instructors," the report said. "These houses will be entered in a contest to be held at the Park Department offices in Kew Gardens."

Indiana Judge Holds Beer Sale Unlawful

HAMMOND, Ind., May 5 (AP)—Judge Virgil S. Reiter of the Lake Superior Court yesterday held the Indiana law regulating the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer to be unconstitutional.

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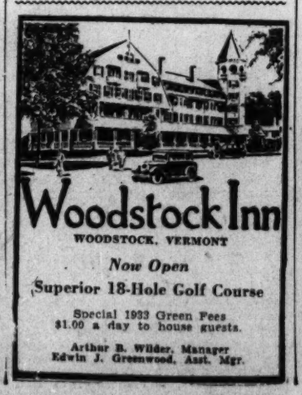

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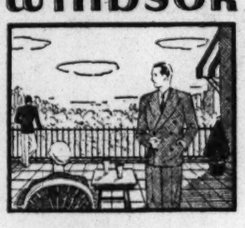

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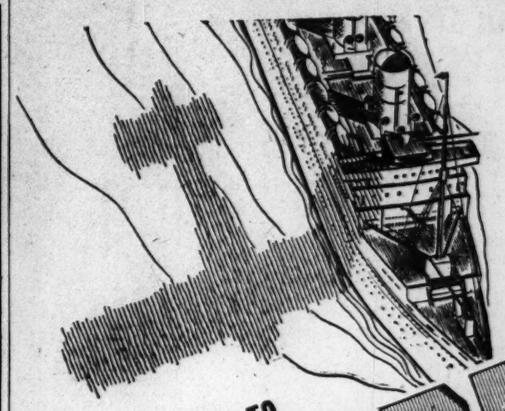

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Churning About in Heavy Trading Volume

Late Prices Near Best of the Day—Some Good Net Gains

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Financial markets continued to climb today, with the inflationary stimulus of another sag in the dollar, together with continued reports of business improvement, providing further impetus.

Despite considerable churning about, several shares managed to get up 1 to 3 points, and commodities were mostly strong. Grains rose fractions to more than a cent, and cotton got up about a dollar a bale, although bulges attracted selling. Rails led another advance in bonds.

The upward trek in the market was accompanied by considerable backing and filling. Early gains were extended in later dealings by such groups as utilities, rails and miscellaneous industrials. Gains of 2 to 3 appeared in United Aircraft, Public Service of New Jersey, American Sugar Refining and American Telephone.

U. S. Steel and Allied Chemical were up in the late trading. Corn Products, Woolworth, Consolidated Gas and Columbian Carbon advanced 1 to 2. Late prices were near the best.

Turnover approximated 5,200,000 shares.

With both industrials and rails in the vicinity of the levels at which the summer and autumn rally of last year was checked, market theorists watched closely for indications as to whether the list could penetrate the upper resistance levels then established.

Utilities have lagged considerably, in fact, averages show them well below the best levels of 1933, established in January, but this has been due to such special factors as agitation for lower rates and more stringent regulation.

Expected Reaction

Some market theorists felt a substantial technical reaction was to be expected, unless rails and industrials decisively penetrate the peak levels of last September.

The fresh drop in the dollar, in which the pound sterling jumped 8 cents to touch $4 for the first time since England left the gold standard in September, 1931, caused some surprise here, coming after the big increase in the sterling stabilization fund. It was believed here that the fund had started to buy dollars, to keep the pound down, several days ago, but evidently the threat of devaluation has restrained the British from any heavy accumulation of our currency. If London had expected President Roosevelt to make any promises on that score in his address last night, it was disappointed. The dollar fell to a level in relation to gold currencies which indicated a theoretical value of little more than 83 cents in terms of gold.

The advance in brokers' loans of only $51,000,000 during the last week, as revealed in the Federal Reserve Bank report, was viewed as significant. With the heavy trading during recent days the relatively moderate increase in brokers' borrowings evidently meant that many stocks have been purchased outright.

The gold holdings of the Federal Reserve for the week ended Wednesday rose $39,000,000, making a total recovery of more than $752,000,000 since the first week in March. Money in circulation has declined $1,584,000,000 since that time. The reserve ratio now stands at 63.5 per cent, contrasted with 62.7 per cent a week ago.

Bonds Continue Strong

Domestic corporation loans of all categories leaped forward again today in another active bond market session.

Gains of 1 to 3 or more points were the rule and the rails continued to lead the upturn. United States Government securities and foreign obligations, however, were a trifle irregular.

The most active carrier gainers included some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Southern. The heaviest trading was in North Western 4¾s. Bonds of Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Chesapeake & Ohio were fairly steady.

Among the principal utility and industrial movers were Utilities Power & Light 5½s, Warner Bros. 6s, Texas Corp. 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Goodrich 6½s, International Telephone 4½s, Loew's 6s and Chile Copper 5s. Some issues of American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Duquesne Light were up fractionally.

Small gains and losses were about balanced in the federal section where trading was moderately dull. In the foreign department, losses of a point or more were suffered by bonds of Belgium, France, Germany, and Great Britain. The Italians and Japanese were steady.

Dividends

American Steel Foundries Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock, same as three months ago. The dividend is payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Collins & Aikman Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 19.

National Bond & Share Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Cabot Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share payable May 15 to stock of record May 4.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable June 1 to stock of record May 6.

Imperial Oil Company, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents in Canadian funds, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15. The 5 per cent tax deducted on dividends payable to non-residents of Canada.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last May 5; Last May 4

27½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	27	27	27	27½
7½	3	..	Adams Express	4900	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	1700	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	1300	7½	7½	7½	7½
3⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	600	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2100	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
69¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	7600	70	69	69½	69
1¼	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
18⅜	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12900	15⅝	15	15	15¼
1¾	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	14200	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	3½	3	3	3¼
2¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	2700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¼
2½	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	500	3¼	2¾	3¼	2⅜
45⅛	5	..	Alleghany Steel	7000	15	14	14	15
95⅛	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	18700	94⅞	92½	93½	93⅜
13¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	6900	14⅞	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝
10⅛	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1100	11	10¾	11	10
14	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	16	16	16	14
34¾	19½	2	Amerada	12700	34¾	32	33	34¾
15⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1200	17⅝	15⅜	17⅝	15⅝
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	2900	17	16¼	16½	16¾
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	5½	4¾	5⅛	5
26⅞	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	400	28	24	26	25⅝
21	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	1800	23	21¼	23	20¾
77	60	7	Am BrakeS&F pf	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	
84½	49½	4	Am Can	16700	82⅞	81½	82⅝	82¼
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	400	120½	120	120½	
15¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1900	16⅜	15⅝	16½	15⅝
32½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	600	32½	32	32½	31½
44⅜	34	3†	Am Chicle	700	44½	43	44½	43¼
23¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	6200	22⅞	21½	22	22¼
2¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1700	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅜	3½	..	Am European	800	7¼	6½	7	6
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	31600	10¾	10¼	10½	10
19⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	21¼	20⅝	21	19⅞
16½	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	4100	17¼	15⅞	15⅞	16½
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	6300	13	12⅜	12½	12
6½	4½	1.	Am Hawaiian	700	6¾	6¼	6¾	
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1200	6¼	6	6½	5¾
25	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	25⅜	24	25⅜	23
7½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1400	7½	7	7¼	7⅛
36	25	6	Am Ice pf	900	37	36½	36¾	35
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	11800	10⅝	9¾	9¾	10
½	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
2½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1400	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜
39½	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	500	36	36	36	
2½	¾	..	Am Mach M M ct	800	2	2	2	
12¼	2½	..	Am Metal	5700	11⅝	11	11	11½
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	480	37½	36	37½	35⅞
30	17	1½	Am News	70	24	20	23¾	19½
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	14700	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8
24½	9⅞	½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	21¼	19½	20½	19
21½	9	¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1600	19¼	18	18⅜	17½
10⅝	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	24600	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
8⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	7400	15¼	14⅝	14⅜	14¾
31¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	13800	30⅝	29¼	29½	29½
25¼	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	500	26	25⅜	26	25¼
61⅞	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	800	62½	61¾	62½	61⅞
48	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	47	45	46¾	45
12¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	4100	12	11½	11½	11¾
64	37⅝	7	Am Steel F pf	50	70	70	70	64
41	30	2½†	Am Stores	1700	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	40½
53½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4900	54¾	51⅝	53⅞	51
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	98½	97	98⅛	97¼
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	27500	109¾	108¼	109¾	103
9	4½	..	Am Type Fndrs	1800	9	8	9	7¾
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	150	21½	16⅞	21½	
27⅞	10⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	7200	22½	21¼	21⅜	20⅞
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	4500	17⅜	16⅜	16¾	16⅝
58	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	1600	54	54	54	51
9¾	4⅛	..	Am Woolen	4700	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
40¼	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	40¾	39¼	39¼	40¼
1¾	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	2700	1⅞	¾	1⅞	¾
3¼	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	90	6	3⅜	5¼	2½
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1600	5¾	5¼	5½	5½
15½	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	22400	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	13
6½	2⅝	..	Anchor Cap	1900	13	13¾	13	12⅞
19½	9¾	1	Andes Copper	200	6	6	6	
100	95	7	Archer Daniels	2700	19¾	19½	19½	
61¼	41	7	Archer Dan pf	40	100	100	100	100
3¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	7600	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
2¼	¾	..	Armour Ill B	6200	2¼	2	2½	2
23½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2100	22⅞	22	22½	22½
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
3⅞	2	..	Artloom Corp	10	4	4	4	
2⅝	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	2200	3½	2¾	3	2¾
11⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3100	11⅜	10½	10½	10¾
42	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	700	42½	42	42½	
40	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	800	40	40	40	40
16	6¾	1	Asso Oil	30	11½	11½	11½	
59½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	31200	59¾	57¾	58	57⅞
68	50	5	Atchison pf	600	69⅞	68	69⅞	68
34	16⅞	..	Atl Coast Line	7500	34⅜	33⅞	34	33
13	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	200	15	13⅜	15	
19¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	27200	19¾	19½	19½	19
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	3900	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	67½	67½	67½	
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	7600	48½	47	47	47
4	3⅜	..	Austin Nichols	100	3	2	2	
17	13	1	Austin Nichols A	50	15	15	15	
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	13700	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅞

—B—

7¾	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	15100	8	7¾	7½	7⅝
21⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2700	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	21
10⅞	3⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	6200	15½	14⅞	15	15
19½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2700	19¼	18	19⅛	19
32½	20	2	Mangor & Aroos	1600	32¾	31	32	31
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	1000	87½	87½	87½	87⅞
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	2400	6	5¾	6	5⅞
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1600	17⅜	16¾	17	17⅜
60¾	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	61	60	61	59½
6⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	5¼	5½	5½	5
75	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	75	75	75	
13⅞	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	16600	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	13¼
23⅞	9	..	Best & Co	2400	23½	22½	22¾	21⅞
29⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	18400	27½	25¾	25¾	26⅜
54	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2600	55	53⅞	54	54
14¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	60	14½	13⅞	14½	14
8⅞	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
24⅜	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	23½
33	18	1.60	Borden	13600	33⅞	32¾	33½	33
12½	5½	..	Borg Warner	5100	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12½
13¼	6	..	Boston & Maine	700	13½	13	13	12
6⅞	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	9100	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅞
12⅜	7¼	..	Briggs & Strat	200	12¼	11½	12⅜	12⅝
23⅜	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2700	33½	32⅛	32⅜	32⅝
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75¼	75	75¼	75¼
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	78½	76¼	78½	
44	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	44	44	44	44
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
1⅛	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	1500	1⅜	1	1¼	⅞
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	2600	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
50¼	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	3100	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50
8⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1100	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	210	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	2	2	2	1⅞
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	700	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
12⅞	6¼	.40	*Burroughs Add	5400	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13½
3⅜	1	..	Bush Terminal	700	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
23½	7½	7	Bush Term Bldg pf	100	8	5	5	5
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
2½	1½	..	Butterick	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
20⅜	16	..	Byers	12700	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	20
48	30½	2	Byers pf	110	50	49½	50	48

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	19⅛	18¼	18¼	18⅛
⅞	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	⅛	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5½
8½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4500	5½	4⅞	5	5
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	3700	12	11½	12	11½
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	24500	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
25	14	1	Cannon Mills	500	23	23	23½	24
7¼	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	1200	7¼	7	7	7¼
61½	20½	..	Case Thresh	19400	62½	61	61¼	60¾
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	180	69	66	66	68¾
14⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7500	15½	14¾	15	14⅜
12⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	2500	14½	12⅜	12⅞	12½
1½	¼	..	Celotex Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	30¼	29¾	29⅞	29½
3½	2	..	Century Ribbon	500	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
70	52	7	Cetnry Rib pf	20	70	70	70	
24	5⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	9800	21½	20½	20⅞	21⅜
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
13	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	13	13	13	
25½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	9100	27⅛	26¼	26½	225⅜
34½	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	28500	35	24¼	24¼	34
4¼	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅜	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
3⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅛
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1700	8¼	8	8	8
2¾	1	..	Chi Mil St P	2100	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	2¼
4⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4500	4½	3⅞	3¾	3¾
7¼	1½	..	Chi & N'western	12600	7⅜	7⅛	7½	7⅛
11⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1700	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅜
4⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
9½	3½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
8	2	..	Chi Rocy Isl & P	10400	9¼	8	8	7¾
10½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	3200	11¼	10½	10½	10½
11⅞	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	2400	13¼	11½	11½	11⅞
11	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	310	11	11	11	
15½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	15⅜	15	15½	14⅜
4⅞	2	..	Childs Company	400	5¾	4	5⅝	4⅞
11	6	..	Chile Copper	20	10	10	10	10⅞
18⅝	7¾	..	Chrysler	53000	19	18¼	18⅝	18
17⅜	7½	2	Cities Ice & Fuel	300	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12⅝
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	50	48½	48½	49⅞
1	¼	..	City Stores	1400	1½	¾	1¼	
3	1½	..	City Stores A	2020	3	3	3	
¾	½	..	City Stores ctfs	5800	1¼	½	1¼	
6⅜	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
16	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	16	16	16	
14½	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	9600	15½	14⅜	15¼	14½
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	72½	72½	72½	71
8⅜	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3200	8¼	7½	7½	7¾
9¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir NN	1800	9⅝	8¾		9¼
22	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
17½	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	20	19	19	19	17
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	25400	17½	16⅝	16⅞	16¼
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70	70	70	68
45	45	..	Columbia G pf V pr.	300	48	40	40	
11¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3200	12	11	11⅝	11¾
48⅞	23½	2	Columbian Carb	12700	49⅜	47¾	48½	47⅞
8¾	4	..	Comm Credit	5500	10	8⅝	8¾	8¾
24½	16	3	Comm Invest Tr	200	21½	21¼	21¼	21
21	19½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	20	20	20	21
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2800	30⅝	30	30¼	29½
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	11500	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	17
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	26000	2½	1⅞	2	2
50	21	..	Comwlth & S 6pf	1200	34	29½	32¾	30
13	7⅝	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3500	13½	12⅞	13	13
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	25500	53	51⅜	52	50⅞
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	85	84½	85	85
5½	2⅛	½	Consol Laundries	300	3	2¾	3	2¾
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	38000	8½	8¼	8¼	8
100¼	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	96½	96½	96½	
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6⅜	5½	6¼	5¼
3⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5¼	1⅛	..	Container A	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
2½	¼	..	Container B	2300	2½	2	2	2
7¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	2700	8⅛	1⅞	8	7⅝
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	3100	1½	1	1⅞	1⅜
47	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	47½	47	47¼	46
56	35½	2	Cont Can	11000	55⅛	53⅝	54¾	53⅜
6½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1200	6	6⅜	6¾	6
25	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	11000	26⅞	25	25⅝	25
3	1	..	Cont Motors	72000	3¼	3	3	3
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	45000	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	10
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	9500	71½	69¼	70½	69⅞
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	230	128	127¼	128	127¼
4¼	2⅜	..	Cotv	2400	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
33	23	.2†	Cream of Wheat	3200	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	33
7¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	3100	8⅞	8¼	8½	7¾
26½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1900	26⅜	24⅜	25	26
18½	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	19¾	18½	18½	18⅜
33¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	35	34½	35	33⅜
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co		2	2	2	2
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	8	7	7	7½
48⅜	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	48¼	44¾	44¾	44
41	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	41	41	41	
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1500	11½	11¼	11⅝	10⅞

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last May 5; Last May 4

48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	2100	47¾	46½	46	45½
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4800	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
4	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	4½	4	4⅜	3⅞
11⅞	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	800	12	11½	11½	11⅝

—D—

6	1⅜	3b	Davega St	400	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
11⅛	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	900	11	10⅝	10⅞	11
64½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	8200	65	63¼	64	63¼
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	14200	29⅛	28½	28¾	28¼
8	3	..	Denver R G pf	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	4⅝
71⅛	48	4	Detroit Edison	700	70	67	67	65½
24	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	24¾	23¾	24¾	24
28⅛	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	27	27	27	
15	12	1†	Dome Mines	29000	19¼	18⅝	18¾	18¾
17½	10½	1.30	Dominion Stores	700	17½	17	17½	17
15¼	10⅛	.75	Douglas A	1300	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜
14	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	14	14	14	14
7⅞	2½	..	Dresser B	1200	7½	7	7	7½
57⅞	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	35700	58½	57	57½	57½
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	100½	100½	100½	100
102	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	90	90	90	9

—E—

5½	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	110	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5
67½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4700	67½	65	65½	65⅝
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	111⅜	111	111	
9⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	10½	9¼	9⅝	9
1	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	3400	1½	1	1½	
6¾	4	..	Eitingon S pf	400	7	6½	7	
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	10200	18½	18	18	18½
3⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	1200	2½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6900	2½	1¾	2¼	1¾

Financial: News and Comment

Stepping Up Of Manufacturing Is Now Evident

Steel and Cotton Lead—Many Men Put to Work —Sentiment Good

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—Reports of renewed activity in manufacturing are coming into New York from many directions, with the steel and cotton industries leading the march in the direction of a return to normal production. Dispatches from Pittsburgh are to the effect that the steel output is gaining momentum daily and that by the end of this week the mills there will have attained 30 to 40 per cent of capacity.

Simultaneously the Cotton-Textile Institute reports a more optimistic outlook in the cotton textile industry than has been had in a long time and an increasing membership. The institute said that 14 Southern and New England cotton mills, with a total of 659,359 spindles, have joined the institute recently.

This means that there are just that many more recruits to the movement to stimulate this industry through reducing waste in manufacture, which, in turn, means additional protection of labor, stockholders, investors and the public

Meanwhile, the institute is campaigning on a wide front in furtherance of National Cotton Week, which will be observed beginning on May 15 and in which 51 chambers of commerce, leading railroads and bankers have pledged their aid.

A definite improvement in consumer interest is reported by a spokesman for the institute, who said that the general use of cotton textiles has shown a steady increase during the last two years and that although this increase has been slight, it has, nevertheless, indicated a trend which is likely to be maintained.

Simultaneously Pittsburgh reports a stepping up in steel production. A wire mill is reopened and an open-hearth furnace started in Washington, employing several hundred men. A second mill is scheduled to start in the Midland plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company tomorrow, where two open-hearth furnaces are already in operation and two more scheduled to open this week.

More than 1000 men are now drawing wages from the company, while the Creighton plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has added 600 men to its pay roll.

Operations at capacity are reported by the Allegheny Steel Company at New Kensington, which is giving work to 2600 men, while an order received by the Moltrup Steel Products Company for 12 carloads of cold-drawn steel has made it possible for the company to employ 100 men over a lengthy period.

New York Shipbuilding Earns Less in Quarter

New York Shipbuilding Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $129,289 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., after allowing for dividend requirements on the 21,140 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock and under the participating provisions of the shares, to 17 cents a share on the 344,500 shares of $1 par participating stock and 17 cents a share on the 185,500 shares of $1 par founders stock.

This compares with $230,305, or 36 cents a share on the participating stock and 36 cents on the founders stock, in the first quarter of 1932.

After preferred stock has received 7 per cent per annum, the participating stock entitled to 65 per cent of the balance and the founders stock 35 per cent.

United Public Service Censured by Receiver

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—The United Public Service Company, an Insull holding concern, was shown in a receiver's report today to have paid dividends on preferred stock $1,104,191 in excess of the total of net income available for that purpose.

The receiver, Samuel W. White, said he had no hope for any return of investments, even under improved economic conditions. The report stated that United Public Service lost money for five years but that dividends were continued during the time.

The report said the company, a subsidiary of the $2,000,000,000 Middle West Utilities Company, was in debt for $5,527,627.

Owens-Illinois Glass

Contracts have been entered into for the purchase of the entire assets and business of Hemingray Glass Company of Muncie, Ind., manufacturers of glass insulators, and of substantially all the assets of the O'Neill Machine Company of Toledo, Ohio, manufacturers of glass bottle blowing machines of the vacuum type, it is announced by William E. Levis, president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Secretary Woodin invites tenders of $75,000,000 of 91-day bills to be sold to the highest bidder on May 8. The bills will be dated May 10, and mature Aug. 9, when they will be redeemed at face value. The money derived from the sale of the bills will be used to retire an equal amount which matures May 10.

Ludlum Steel Co. Loss

Ludlum Steel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $107,683 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $50,409 in the first quarter of 1932. Net sales were $381,146, compared with $743,271.

Pan American Foreign

Pan American Foreign Corporation reports for eight months ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $1,998,359 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization, minority interest, etc.

Canadian Pacific Receipts

MONTREAL, May 5—Gross traffic receipts of Canadian Pacific Railway for the last nine days of April totaled $2,486,000, compared with $3,105,000 in the like 1932 period, a decrease of $619,000.

Atterbury Urges Railroad Mergers

Philadelphia, May 5

CONSOLIDATION of all railroads into a limited number of systems was advocated by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as one of five relief measures which he suggested as a remedy for the present plight of the carriers.

As alternatives to consolidations, he said there appeared to him only two possibilities, one to follow the custom of the past, to let deflation take its course and hope for ultimate revival, and the second, at the very opposite end of the scale, government ownership.

He also suggested appointment of a railroad coördinator as a temporary expedient, pending permanent regrouping of the rail lines.

Pound Sterling At Highest Level Since Sept., 1931

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Opening here at $4 today, the pound sterling was quoted at the highest level in relation to dollars since Great Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931. The overnight advance was 8 cents.

Other foreign currencies were generally strong. Francs rose one-tenth cent to 6¼ cents, guilders nearly a cent to 48.10 cents, and Swiss francs about half a cent to 23.10 cents.

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—For the first time since Sept. 23, 1931, when the pound was falling as a result of Britain's departure from the gold standard, the quotation on the United States dollar fell so low today that more than $4 were required to purchase a pound.

The quotation took a sharp downward slide to $4.01 to the pound, strengthening somewhat at the close to $3.97¾.

The financial district understands that the British Government's equalization fund is not being used in connection with the slump of the dollar.

When Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain obtained the approval of the House of Commons yesterday for an increase in the fund from £150,000,000 to £350,000,000 (roughly $585,000,000 to $1,365,000,000), he emphatically denied that the fund was being used to fight the dollar.

Today's dollar close was a drop of more than six cents in value from yesterday close of $3.91½.

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—The American dollar touched a new low today, while the British pound gained strength on the Paris Bourse, as a result of active selling of dollars and buying of pounds. The dollar closed at 21.20 francs.

The pound, which opened at 84.60 francs, closed at 84.85.

BERLIN, May 5 (AP)—The dollar today reached an all-time low of 3.54 marks on the Berlin Boerse.

Substantial Loss For Tide Water Oil Company

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The first quarter report of the Tide Water Associated Oil Co., to be issued soon will show a substantial operating loss, Axtell J Byles, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

Questioned regarding a possible resumption of dividends on the preferred stock, he said that such action would have to depend on the course of business.

J. Hall Getty and Elisha Walker were elected directors to fill vacancies. Mr. Walker is a partner in the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Cent. Vermont Public Service

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income after all charges of $498,543, equal after preferred dividends to $5.44 a share on 50,000 shares of common stock. This compares with net of $435,171 in 1931, equal after preferred dividends to $4.55 a share on the common. The majority of the common stock of the company is owned by the New England Public Service Company.

American Zinc Loss

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, profit of $50,911 before depreciation and depletion and a loss of $24,089 after these charges. This compares with a net loss in the first quarter a year ago of $15,907, and with net profit in the first quarter of 1931 of $103,564. In the fourth quarter of last year there was a loss of $25,149.

Standard Gas & Electric

Stockholders of Standard Gas & Electric Company will be asked to vote at the annual meeting May 17 on a proposed write-down in the book value of the common stock to $21,621,070 from $136,609,722. Directors are asking authority to allocate as they deem expedient the surplus thus created.

Florida Banking Situation

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 5—Ninety-six of 126 state banks in Florida, which had been open for regular business at the beginning of the banking moratorium, had been licensed to April 19 to operate on an unrestricted basis. There were none in the hands of conservators, while 22 had been continued on a restricted basis. Three had been closed for liquidation and two in voluntary liquidation.

John R. Thompson Company

CHICAGO, May 5—John R. Thompson Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $228,547 after depreciation, amortization and taxes, compared with a net profit of $195,433, or 65 cents a share (par $25) on 300,000 shares in the first quarter of 1932. Sales were $2,543,055, compared with $3,282,226, a decrease of $739,171, or 22.5 per cent.

California Oil Output

LOS ANGELES, May 5—California's 9103 producing wells averaged 428,310 barrels of net crude oil daily, or 47.1 a well, in March. This marks a new low and was due to temporary shut-down of certain areas in Los Angeles basin following the earthquake. The February total net output of 462,580 barrels daily was from 9086 wells.

Sugar Prices Higher

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Some sugar companies announced an advance of one-tenth of a cent a pound in the price of refined sugar to 4.80 cents.

Inflation Not Sound Remedy Declares Bank

Effects Unjust Because Influence Sweeping—Readjustment Needed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—In a criticism of the inflation program, the National City Bank of New York, in its May bulletin, says that the sound method to raise prices is by way of orderly readjustments in industry. Such readjustments, it says, "will restore equilibrium, will not diminish the aggregate of purchasing power, but increase it; they will revive the flow of the exchanges, which means the reciprocal exercise of purchasing power. With the industries in balance, the millions of would-be workers who are idle would be creating and using purchasing power."

The conflicting views upon the policy of inflation differ sharply over the part of money in the economic system, continues the bulletin. The inflation theory, it says, is based upon the idea that money is the motive power that makes business go, and that the depression is due to a lack of purchasing power circulating among the people.

Readjustments the Need

The opposing view, goes on the bulletin, holds that money is not the chief motive power in the business world, but only a part of the mechanism of the exchanges. Such a view emphasizes that the products and services moving in trade pay for each other, that the great body of trade settles itself, as seen in the immense volume of bank clearings, in comparison with which the amount of money in circulation is insignificant. Disorder in trade relations has blocked the flow of goods into consumption, caused the unemployment and brought on the fall of prices.

"The currency supply is automatically provided by 12 Reserve banks, located in different parts of the country for that purpose," the bulletin explains. "They supply the member banks and the latter supply their customers. The facilities of distribution are ample, but at last the circulation of money among the people depends upon employment and trade, but trade is free and full or restricted and depressed according to the terms upon which exchanges can be made—in other words, according to price relations, as, for example, between farm products and manufactures, transportation costs, etc.

"If this is a correct explanation of the cause of the depression, the situation calls for readjustments where disorder exists rather than for an influence of general and incalculable effects, as is that of monetary inflation. There is need for the guidance of the law of supply and demand, which acts always to maintain or restore order in the economic system.

Creditors Not Enemy Class

"The influence of inflation would affect all prices and economic relationships, and although all would not be affected alike, because of different conditions, that of itself increases the uncertainty of results. The monetary system and banking reserves already have the capacity for handling as large a volume of business as in 1929, at as high a price level, and if a progressive program should be adopted for increasing this capacity until the desired price level was obtained, the ultimate results might be far beyond anything contemplated."

Referring to the effect of inflation upon creditors, the National City Bank's bulletin says that the creditor class is not an enemy class. Credit is a necessity of modern economic life, and cannot be ruthlessly destroyed, without injury to all classes. "The debtor should be protected," says the bank, "but the millions who by reason of their labor and savings have gained a creditor position are entitled to a like assurance of justice.

Influence Is Sweeping

"Inflation is unjust because its influence is sweeping, affecting all debtor-creditor relations without regard to varying conditions and real equities. Many billions of outstanding obligations originated back of the war period; in many instances the circumstances are such that neither hardship nor injustice to the debtor is threatened, and in vast numbers of cases both hardship and injustice would result to creditors from a uniform scaling down of obligations. The effect would be to make arbitrarily a vast transfer of property values on the strength of conditions that there is reason to believe are in large degree temporary."

Discussing the effect of inflation upon the wage-working class, which holds a creditor position, the bulletin reminds its readers that the American Federation of Labor has given notice that it will demand wage advances to correspond with any rise of the cost of living. "The wage situation therefore would be in confusion," comments the bulletin. "The wage-workers are as much interested as any class in the reëstablishment of conditions which will restore employment for all, but they are wise to be on the alert when inflation is proposed. They can far better afford to make definite wage concessions which are covered by lower living costs than to be subject to the uncertain effects of inflation."

Fisk Rubber Raises Prices

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (AP)—Fisk Rubber Company wired its dealers last night announcing increased tire prices averaging from 4 to 5 per cent, Edward D. Levy, president, stated today. The local tire company will start operating on a full six-day basis this week, owing to influx of new business, according to Mr. Levy.

American Writing Paper

American Writing Paper Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $181,757 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $104,426 in the quarter ended March 31, 1932.

Trade and Industrial Revival Under Way, Says Review

Dun & Bradstreet Declares Upswing During the Week Greatest for Year in Many Lines—Prices Now Headed Definitely Upward

Trade and industrial revival broadened appreciably during the week, with retail distribution holding easily its previous gains, and wholesale buying extended beyond the customary period of seasonal activity, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly trade review. The strength of the general conviction that prices now are headed in an upward direction, after fluctuating for more than a year at the lowest level in the present century, is leading to precautionary policies which rapidly are approaching speculative activity in some operations. The reports of unmistakable revival in commercial and industrial activity do not emanate from the few isolated districts but are nation-wide in their scope.

The duration of the buying movement, however, is difficult to gauge, as in some quarters, at least, it is attributable to the desire to shift money from banks to raw materials and fabricated products, with the strength of consumer buying yet to be tested. Not all of the advances of the commodities can be traced to inflationary moves, as the rise of many of the staples has been supported by a strong statistical base, and the continued broadening of general business improvement, which has provided a sound foundation for a firmer price structure. Obviously, the absence of increased purchasing power, as yet, among the vast majority, is tempering enthusiasm regarding consumption prospects in the immediate future.

Most of the trade indices this week elicit encouragement revealing a decisive upturn in railroad carloadings, a new peak of the year in lumber and automobile production, a recession less than seasonal in electric power output, and a sharp decline in commercial insolvencies. While tonnage volume remains below normal, steel production practically doubled in April, rising from 15 to the current rate of approximately 30 per cent, the highest reached since November, 1931. The business activity barometer of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., continues higher, now standing at 51.1 per cent of the 1928-30 average, as compared with 50.1 per cent for the week preceding.

Apparently consumers have followed the example of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in anticipating future needs, because of the price advances which are commencing to appear in some of the finished goods divisions.

While retail sales during the week were curtailed undoubtedly by unfavorable weather during the greater portion of it, the few real spring days brought out record crowds, and raised the total volume of business nearly to a par with that of a year ago. For women's wear, millinery, men's clothing, hardware, farm and garden tools, and groceries, it has been the best week of the year.

A Window in Wall Street

From Chaos to Solution

WHEN things happen beyond the range of ordinary experience, we are apt to call them chaotic. The adjective is being applied pretty frequently these days. Even Wall Street, which in matters economic should know when other don't know, has lately been talking chaos. The word is used unconsciously as a cover-all for lack of understanding. So much has been torn asunder—ties which we have taken for granted, rules that seemed as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, practices older than a generation. It is as if an eruption had brought up to the surface, with loose ends exposed everywhere, a tangle of submarine cables. We had never seen them before, we never had occasion to understand them, but we had used them constantly. They are not only no longer in use; they are in our way, barring progress. If this conveys a notion of what passes for chaos, then it can be overcome by an effort to understand it, not by throwing up one's hands, like the ancient mariner and crying, "all's lost," and certainly not by electrifying latent prejudices. The solution will then follow.

* * *

Tried Before

These thoughts occur in writing about such subjects as the gold standard, inflation, the gold clause and the like. Will Rogers said that they have made us all equal in intelligence. One understands what he means. This is the time when mentors themselves are sitting at the feet of events. Who can tell beforehand the outcome of an inflationary or price-raising device? Eighteen months ago the Federal Reserve Banks thought that rising prices would follow the inauguration of the credit inflationary program. Yet such a result did not occur. Banks did not lend and business did not borrow the money which the Reserve made available. An economic inflation cannot coexist with mental deflation. What are the prospects of the new effort? Judging from market action, the President has been successful so far in shaking society out of its monetary inertia, just by asking for powers to inflate the currency. It is a growing opinion in Wall Street that he will be content with providing that kind of momentum. But, if it stops, it is expected that he will keep up the pressure by invoking one or the other of the powers he has obtained. I have found few persons who did not credit the Administration with responsibility enough to control the procedure.

* * *

An Attempted Explanation

What is the object of inflation? A rise in prices. How is inflation achieved? According to Sir Josiah Stamp, by an increase of vouchers or purchasing power compared with commodities. Such an increase may be obtained either in quantity or in circulation. Circulation is the crux of the matter. A million dollars of bank deposits may represent many times that amount of checks or drafts in a single year. For money, to use a common definition, is nothing but the right action. As has been said above, the President has pretty well supplied motive power without doing anything in the way of inflation. He has made existing money move, and move in the right way, which is in the purchase of goods and services and in the financing of enterprise.

* * *

Many Forms

Given this prerequisite one may pass on to the twin sister of inflation an increase in the quantity of money. This may be done in many ways:

(1) By expanding bank credit. Bank credit composes about 95 per cent of the money used in the United States. It is mainly the creation of borrowers. They ask the bank for a loan. But they do not take all the money out of the bank. It is put to their credit in a deposit account, and they withdraw checks against it. Those who receive the money also put it in their deposit account. If they spend it, the storekeeper puts it in his deposit account. So bank deposits represent the total money in use save for the money carried around in pockets. Banks can expand their loans enormously on the basis of their existing resources. But it is planned in the Thomas amendment to persuade them to do so by authorizing the Federal Reserve System to start buying bonds from banks and brokers. This will add new money to the bank's lending potentialities. But it will still remain for the public to borrow the new, as well as the old, money.

(2) By expanding Treasury currency.

Two authorities in the United States practically share the job of issuing money, the Federal Reserve and the Treasury. The former issues money constantly in response to the demands of banks, who apply for it in response to the demand of borrowers. The power of the Treasury was inactive prior to the passing of the Thomas amendment. It had issued all the money it was allowed to issue by statute. Now this prohibition has been set aside. It can issue new money, which it would put into circulation by paying off its bondholders. The new money would eventually go to join the deposits of these bondholders or the deposits of the people with whom the money was spent.

* * *

(3) By expanding the base of money.

There is obviously no metallic base of money when a country is off a metallic standard. But most off-gold countries, thinking of a future return to the gold standard, still keep their currency issues in some ratio to their gold. How can one get more gold for the purpose of expanding currency supplies? Though the United States has a great deal of gold, this is not enough for the hard-money inflationist. So he is intent upon giving the Government power to buy silver to add to the gold base. This, also, is possible under the Thomas amendment. The new currency would be issued and spent by the Treasury and then have precisely the same consequences as an ordinary emission of Treasury money.

(4) By expanding spending by the Government.

This would embrace all the schemes for public works, etc. The Government would simply raise existing money from banks and investors who will not lend it at present to private buyers. The money would go to contractors and laborers. After its round of spending, it would join the volume of bank deposits in individual accounts.

(5) By expanding lending by the Government.

In view of the inactivity of private lending, the Government has started a bank of its own, called the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The funds are originally raised from banks and investors and are re-lent to industry.

Many plans seem to be in course of preparation for developing this government stimulation of private industry.

All the schemes, to repeat, depend upon the Administration's success in keeping money on the move. Otherwise it would all flow back into idle bank deposits. By holding in his hands all the power of inflation, the President thereby stimulates inflation, because people, thinking that the powers will be used, may continue to spend money on the hypothesis that it may soon lose some of its buying power.

H. E. R.

Prices Rise In A Fairly Active Livestock Market

All Sections in a Broad Demand—Yearlings Up 25c, Hogs 10-15c

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5—Activity and higher prices featured the market for practicaly all classes of livestock this week at the Union Stock Yards here, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Receipts were not much different compared with a week ago, and demand was broad in all branches of the trade.

Fed steers and yearlings advanced 25 cents, all representative weights and grades showing the upturn, but common and medium grades sold more actively than good and choice offerings. The market was active in spite of the sluggish conditon of the dressed beef market. Long yearling steers dropped at $7, bulk of the light steers and yearlings at $4.50-$6, only a few loads being well finished enough to sell up to $6.50 or above. All heifers advanced mostly 50 cents.

The cow market ruled strong to 25 cents higher, low grades showing the most gain. The bull market closed strong to 10 cents higher, best weighty sausage offerings bringing $3.10. Vealers advanced nearly $1.

Hog prices advanced 10@15 cents this week, pigs and light lights holding steady, while packing sows showed a slight gain. Shipping demand was extremely narrow but local demand was broad.

Old crop lambs ruled strong to 25 cents higher, choice wooled lambs up most, while spring lambs advanced 25-50 cents. The week's top on wooled lambs was $6.25, with bulk $5.50@$6.

Building Contracts In Canada Increase About 200 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 5—Construction contracts awarded throughout Canada for the month of April amounted to $8,608,700, according to MacLean Building Reports Ltd. of Toronto. This amount marks an increase of almost 200 per cent over the total for March, which was $3,191,600, and almost equals the combined totals for January, February and March.

That greater activity may be looked for very shortly is evident from the increase in proposed work. The total for April was $23,331,700, as compared with $9,141,000 in March. This is the highest monthly total since February, 1932, which with $24,428,600, was the highest amount for that year.

Contracts awarded in Quebec amounted to $3,365,600, and Ontario came second with $2,045,100. Among the larger awards, switching equipment in Toronto amounted to $69,635.

Small Loss for Kresge Department Stores, Inc.

Kresge Department Stores, Inc., reports for the year ended Jan. 31, net loss of $24,278 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net profit of $228,496 in the preceding fiscal year. Net for the year ended Jan. 31, 1932, was before loss on sale to S. S. Kresge of stock and accounts and notes receivable of Kresge Department Store Corporation, amounting to $1,767,624, charged against surplus.

Current assets Jan. 31, including $276,446 cash, were $1,214,506 and current liabilities $171,158, against cash of $536,357, current assets of $1,709,248 and current liabilities of $253,441 Jan. 31, 1932.

Expect Carloadings To Show Marked Increase

NEW YORK, May 5—Wall Street expects that the carloadings figures for last week, to be published Saturday, will show a total that virtually equals volume for last year, as well as a sharp rise over the preceding week.

Most of the western roads reporting thus far have shown larger traffic than a year ago, though freight movement on several eastern systems last week was still under the 1932 level.

Hackensack Water Co. Net

NEW YORK, May 5—Hackensack Water Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $194,955 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 60,000 shares (par $25) of 7 per cent preferred class A stock, to 55 cents a share (par $25) on the 307,500 shares of common. This compares with $209,738, or 59 cents a common share, in the first quarter of 1932.

Standard Sanitary Busy

LOUISVILLE, May 5—Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, operating subsidiary of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, put 1200 men to work May 1 at its Louisville plant and recently reëmployed 400 at its Trenton plant. Additional workers at Louisville plant bring the total there to 3528. Every unit of the plant is now running at predepression pace.

Woolen Prices Advance

In addition to the first increase of 5 cents a yard, American Woolen Company Tuesday advanced all prices 10 cents, 12½ cents and 15 cents a yard, making a total of 15, 17½ cents and 20 cents a yard. All lines of worsted fabrics as well as wool goods were withdrawn at the close of business Tuesday night. From now on the lines will be held at value.

Mack Trucks Loss

Mack Trucks, Incorporated, reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $366,908 after depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $313,071 in the first quarter of 1932.

Studebaker Sales Rise

Studebaker Sales Corporation reports April orders for passenger cars and commercial trucks on April 29 were 88.7 per cent over orders on March 31. Orders totaled 5376 units.

Gold in Circulation Lowest in 10 Years

New York, May 5

IN REFLECTION of the Presidential order prohibiting hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates, the actual gold (gold coin and gold certificates) in circulation in the United States March 31 touched a new low in more than 10 years.

It totaled $760,000,000, or $460,000,000 less than a month earlier, and compared with a high of $1,501,000,000 Dec. 31, 1926. In the summer of 1922 gold circulation approximated $588,000,000.

In the last seven years (from Jan. 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1932) circulating gold coin and gold certificates ranged from $1,068,000,000 to $1,501,000,000, the lowest being recorded on Oct. 31, 1932.

Rail Rate Cut On Coal Sought By Connecticut Men

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—A movement to reduce freight rates on anthracite coal to New England points by $1 a ton has been started by Representative E. W. Goss (R.) of Connecticut, and John J. Hickey of Washington, who has represented Connecticut in several rate cases.

If the charges are not decreased, the two men contend, railroads will lose most of their remaining coal business, which they say has declined 50 per cent since 1925.

Hickey already has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, a complaint against railroad rates on anthracite from the mines to Connecticut points. Hearings have been scheduled for early in the summer.

In their study of the situation, Messrs. Goss and Hickey have ascertained that normally, up to 1925, 80,000,000 tons of anthracite were shipped annually by railroads. In 1932, the tonnage had dropped to 39,600,000.

Mr. Goss became interested in the subject before he came to Congress. While he was active in the New England Council, he was appointed by John H. Trumbull, then Governor of Connecticut, to take charge of a rate survey for Connecticut.

Mr. Hickey at the time was a division chief in the Interstate Commerce Commission, but was employed at Goss's suggestion to represent Connecticut in obtaining more favorable rates. Since then the former has maintained an office here as a rate counsel.

Competitive Price Practices Deplored

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—Expressing in advertisements in coast publications, belief that if business recovery is to take hold, manufacturers must abandon many competitive price practices and emphasis on sales at expense of prices, Standard Oil Company of California enunciated the following sales policy:

That it will continue the policy announced in 1930 of not selling to price-cutters.

That it will not add to its present sales either by construction of new stations (existing commitments excepted) or attempting to acquire stations now supplied by competitors.

That it will not seek to increase its percentage of that business at expense of competitors.

That its sales policy will be directed toward retention and protection of its present position.

Rise in New England Gas & Electric Production

Electric output of subsidiaries of the New England Gas & Electric Association for the week ending April 29, 1933, was 5,447,611 units kilowatt hours, an increase of 676,130 units, or 14.17 per cent, over the output of 4,771,481 units produced in the corresponding week of 1932.

In the preceding week, ended April 22, the output of 4,852,549 units, which was 1.36 per cent over the previous year, was the first increase reported by the association since the week ended Oct. 17, 1931.

Finance Service Omits

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—Finance Service Co. omitted the quarterly dividends of 20 cents each on the class A and B common stocks due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of 17½ cents on the preferred stock was declared, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15. For the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit was $14,290 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after deducting $4076 dividends paid on the 7 per cent prefrerred, to 17 cents a share on the 59,331 shares of $10 par class A common stoc. This compares with net profit of $24,649 in the first quarter of 1932, equal, after preferred dividends, to 25 cents a share on the combined 62,292 shares of class A and 20,00 0shares of class B common stocks.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, May 5—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Unequal Fall of Prices One Cause Of Trade Trouble

Statistical Study Shows Striking Disparity of Declines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—The difficulty of meeting past obligations at present price levels, a difficulty that is fully recognized, has been so strongly emphasized that it has obscured the disturbance caused by the unequal fall of different prices, says the National Industrial Conference Board, in a bulletin on Price Changes since 1929.

Business difficulties arise not merely from a fall in general prices, but from variations in the fall of prices of different commodition or groups of commodities. The Conference Board states that there are prices for commodities at wholesale, for commodities at retail, and prices for services, that these classes have not fallen in the same measure, and that within each class the component elements show divergent degrees of price decline.

Wide Deviations

Although the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices shows a drop of 36 per cent from 1929 to January, 1933, wide deviations from the average are revealed when the individual commodities that compose this index are examined separately or by groups and sub-groups.

By groups, the price change in January, 1933, varied from a drop of 59.4 per cent for farm products to a drop of only 20.5 per cent for fuel and lighting materials. By subgroups, the movements ranged from a drop of 84.6 per cent for crude rubber to a rise of 9.2 per cent for electricity. In individual commodities, for instance, there was a decline of 85.8 per cent in crude rubber, amber, No. 3. "Within the field of current wholesale transactions the drop in prices has brought an advantage to those whose products have fallen less in price than have the commodities that they must buy," says the Conference Board. "On the other hand, those who find that the prices of their products have fallen more than the prices of the commodities that they are obliged to buy are at a disadvantage."

The Conference Board has computed for 715 comparable price quotations the percentage changes from the 1929 average to the prices of January, 1933. This shows that only 103 articles, or 14.4 per cent of the whole number, fell approximately at the general average rate of 36 per cent. Almost three times as many, or 302 articles, fell 40 per cent or more; 246 articles fell less than 30 per cent, and 64 articles remained stationary or increased in price.

Striking Price Changes

Equally striking are the price changes when groups of commodities are analyzed. In a group of 67 farm products, 50 recorded price declines ranging from 40 to 69.9 per cent. In a group of 122 items of food, 86 registered declines of more than 40 per cent and less than 70 per cent. In metals and metal products, out of 125 items, only 18 declined 40 per cent or more, while six showed increases.

While wheat declined more than 60 per cent, bread in New York declined less than 10 per cent. Among the other items that declined 60 per cent or more were scrap steel, quick silver, copper wire, crude rubber, and cylinder oil. In the group that declined less than 10 per cent were such items as threshers, cream separators, building sand, baking powder, balloon tires, and Philadelphia laundry soap.

Retail prices are not so fully recorded as wholesale prices. The retail prices that are included in the conference board's cost of living index show generally less decline than the nearest corresponding groups in the wholesale price index.

The cost of living as a whole has declined less than retail prices and much less than wholesale prices, because a considerable number of the services included in the cost of living have changed but little.

But other services have declined greatly, and those who depend for their livelihood on the sale of their services have in many cases cause to complain of the difference between changes in prices received and prices paid.

Los Angeles Gas & Electric

Los Angeles Gas & Electric reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $3,126,046 after interest, depreciation, taxes, reserve for consumers' charges in controversy, etc., equal to $16.01 a share on the 195,185 shares of $100 par 6 per cent preferred stock. This compares with $4,375,499, or $22.42 a share on the preferred stock, in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932. All of the common stock is owned by Pacific Lighting Corporation.

Fidelity Fund Assets Up

An increase of more than 125 per cent in assets of Fidelity Fund during the first four months of this year is revealed in a statement issued by its directors, covering the three years of development since its formation on May 4, 1930. Total assets are now over $1,850,000. A quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share was recently paid.

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Some Yorkshire Favorites

The first Friday of each month we usually print a set of recipes from one of the European countries. The recipes printed today are sent in by a woman in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and are family favorites brought from Yorkshire, England. Therefore, while not directly from a European country, they are, one might say, from two lands other than the United States, or from Yorkshire once-removed. English cooking in Ecuador! It leads one to think of the many national dishes that may be found on opposite sides of the world from their homelands.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Guayaquil, Ecuador

Yorkshire Pork Pie

Put
1 lb. of pork bones into a saucepan and cover with water, together with
1 onion
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper, and
½ teaspoon sage, and simmer gently for about four hours, until it jells when proved.

For the pastry, put
¾ cup of lard
½ cup of water, and
1 teaspoon of salt, into a saucepan and boil for a minute.

Sift
4 cups of flour into a bowl and after making a hole in center, pour in the boiling liquid and quickly stir together to form a thick dough. Knead for a few minutes and then leave in a warm place for a few minutes covered with a cloth. It must not be allowed to get cold.

Pass
1½ lbs. of lean pork through the mincer, or cut in small pieces. Season with
1½ teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon sage
¼ teaspoon pepper and
¼ cup of pork stock, strained. Mix together.

Divide pastry into two portions, one much larger than the other. Roll out the larger portion about ¼ inch thick and line a well-greased deep tin (preferably one with a removable bottom).

Fill with the seasoned pork. Wet the edges with a little water, roll out the remainder of the pastry and cover. If any pastry remains, cut into ornamental leaves and decorate the top. Brush over with beaten egg. Make two or three slits in the top of pie to allow steam to escape. This is important.

Bake in an oven at 400 degrees for two hours, lessening the heat toward the end. Cool. Strain pork stock through muslin and if a thick jelly melt and pour in as much as the pie will hold, through a small funnel. If stock does not jell satisfactorily,

Soak
1 leaf of gelatine (two-thirds tablespoon powdered gelatine) in
¼ cup of cold water and add to
¼ cup of stock. Augment with salt if necessary.

Note—The walls of this pie should be raised by the hand, but although I have seen the operation performed successfully by both mother and grandmother, scores of times, frankly, I have never had the courage to try it.

For veal pie, the method is exactly the same as for pork pie, with the following additions and substitutes.

Add
¼ lb. cooked ham cut into dice and
2 hard boiled eggs cut into quarters.

Substitute thyme for the sage and add a little grated lemon rind.

Beef Steak and Kidney Pie

Cut
1 pound best steak and
4 sheep's kidneys into small pieces, first removing skins and muscles from kidneys.

Roll in flour and
Fry in butter in frying pan, until nicely browned.

Remove from pan and put into a saucepan.

Pour one cup of hot water into frying pan and cook for a minute to remove all gravy from the pan.

Put this stock into saucepan, with beef and kidney and season with salt and pepper to taste.

Simmer until the meat is tender, adding another cup of water if necessary. Plenty of gravy is a feature of this pie. Mushrooms added are a wonderful improvement.

Cool, then pour into a pie dish and cover with your favorite pastry. Brush over with beaten egg and bake in oven at 450 F. until nicely browned.

The following flaky pastry is excellent:

Cut
1 generous cup of lard into inch-square pieces in
4 cups of flour and
1 teaspoon salt.

Beat
1 egg yolk until light, add
A few drops of lemon juice and about
1 cup of ice water.

Pour into flour and lard until a stiff dough is formed.

Turn out onto a floured board and roll out lightly, away from you.

Fold into three and turn so that the edges are at the top and bottom and the folds at the sides. Roll out, repeating process three times. The pastry is improved by cooling in the refrigerator for a few minutes between each rolling, but it is not absolutely necessary. A clear current of air is also an improvement and a cool place should always be selected, when making pastry.

"Nancies"

These delectable tartlets were an inspiration of my mother's, so they are called by her name.

For the pastry, take
4 cups flour
1 generous cup of lard and
1 teaspoon salt.

Rub the lard into flour and salt, with tips of fingers, and make into a stiff dough with a little cold water. Roll out and cut into rounds with a cutter and put into patty pans. Reserve some paste.

Fill with the following mixture:
1½ cups marmalade
1 cup sugar
½ cup butter
3 well-beaten eggs and
¼ teaspoon salt.

Beat well until well blended. Put into the pastry cases and put 2 strips of pastry across the top and bake in oven at 425 F. Makes four dozen.

Bakewell Tarts

Actually these dainties come from the neighboring county of Derbyshire, but they have drifted over the border into Yorkshire, where they are prime favorites. Fill patty pans with rich pastry, as given before.

Put
1 teaspoon of raspberry jam in the bottom of each. Then add a good teaspoonful of the following cake mixture:
¼ cup butter
½ cup of sugar
A pinch of salt

Cream well together and
Add
1 well-beaten egg
¾ cup of flour
¼ cup ground rice and
3 or 4 drops of almond flavoring
¼ cup of milk
¾ teaspoon baking powder

Bake in oven at 425 F.

They may be iced with
½ cup sifted confectioner's sugar,
1 tablespoon hot milk or water, and
2 drops of almond flavoring.

Makes about 1½ dozen.

Ground Rice Cake

Cream
1 cup sugar and
½ cup butter

Beat
2 eggs and add
½ cup milk

Sift together
¾ cup of ground rice
¾ cup of flour and
¼ teaspoon salt. Add alternately to the cream mixture with the liquid.

Beat well. Lastly add
1½ teaspoons of baking powder and bake in oven at 350 degrees for about ¾ hour.

This may be flavored with almond essence or grated lemon rind, enriched with candied orange or lemon peel or chopped cherries and frosted, if liked, but in its Yorkshire setting it is preferred unflavored and ungarnished.

Potato Cakes

These quickly made hot cakes are great favorites with the older generation and the younger do not despise them. Could we peep into many a Yorkshire cottage at teatime, we might see two old cronies enjoying potato cakes with their strong tea, while they exchange views on local topics.

Rub
1 tablespoon shortening into
1 cup of flour
1 teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon baking powder.

Add
1 cup hot mashed potatoes (or cold ones left over from lunch will do), and mix well into stiff dough. It may be necessary to add
1 or 2 tablespoons of milk as it must not be too dry.

Turn onto floured board and roll out.

Cut into rounds, about ⅛ inch thick, prick and bake in oven at 425 F. for about 10 minutes. It is necessary to turn these cakes over to brown lightly on both sides.

Split and spread with butter generously, covering again with other half and serve hot. There will not be enough!!

Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING IN THE SPREEWALD

The enormous kerchief headdresses seen in this part of Germany are characteristic of the peasants of Wendish descent, who cling to their ancient customs and dress. The Spreewald is a favorite outing place for residents of Berlin, and these four charmingly dressed girls add a festive note to the holiday scene. That exquisite handwork is not a lost art is shown in the dainty tucking and lace inserts that ornament the lace overskirts, and the colorful embroidery on fichus and headdresses.

Becoming Acquainted

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

IN THE Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales" Chaucer tells us that one evening he met 29 pilgrims at the Tabard Inn. Before the evening was over he had "spoken with them every one." Chaucer must have been a friendly person who knew how to become acquainted with strangers.

There was a time when women of a neighborhood always called on newcomers. There was a certain etiquette about the manner in which those calls were made; certain rules about the time that should be allowed to elapse after a new family had moved into a neighborhood before it was proper to call, and then, with kid gloves and calling cards, the welcoming gesture was made.

A certain number of days must then elapse before the call might properly be "returned." And then, the preliminaries having been accurately observed, the new people "belonged."

There was a certain dignity and formality about such social conventions which may have been discarded by us today, but in its informality our welcoming may be just as sincere.

It has been my privilege to have moved into a number of different communities where I was an absolute stranger, and I have learned that a newcomer cannot stand upon ceremony.

In this day, when every woman who has lived for some time in a community has formed her own circle of friends and round of community activities, a stranger may need to go more than half way in the process of becoming acquainted.

A woman whom I know has been living for a year in a place where she went as a stranger, and where she is still almost as much of a stranger as ever. She has been waiting for the women of the town to make the first advances. She has not attended church because she has not "been invited," and it is a small place where her help and presence would be very much appreciated. She does not speak to her neighbors because they have not introduced themselves, and she is unhappy, and is impressing her discontent upon the whole community.

True, it would be thoughtful of the women of the town to call upon her and make her know that she is welcome, but they are "old residents" who have never done such things, and it has not occurred to them that they could.

Another woman moved into a similar community, and before she had been there a month she knew everyone, and was friendly and happy in a town that was noted as a very difficult place in which to become acquainted. When someone asked her how she had accomplished it she said, "Oh, I just smiled, admired everything in the town, and loved everyone."

If you are going to spend a sufficient length of time in a small town, or seaside resort, this summer so that you can become acquainted with the all-year-round residents it will pay you in happiness, new experiences and broadening friendships, like Chaucer at Tabard Inn, to speak with them "every one," to smile, admire everything in the town, and love everyone.

Lampshade Covers

Little lace protectors for lampshades, particularly for shades of boudoir lamps, are now on the market. These are pleated and made of dainty white lace. Slipped over a colored shade of soft green, rose, or yellow they not only keep the original shade clean but achieve a very pretty effect. They can be laundered easily.

Rhubarb Marmalade

Add
3 cups chopped rhubarb to
1 cup chopped fresh pineapple. Then add
6 cups sugar and let stand for 2 hours, or longer. Cook for
30 minutes, then add
½ cup chopped, blanched almonds. Cook 2 or 3 minutes longer or until as thick as you like and can. Do not add any water.

Chromium Mondays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some time the housewife, rescued from the ancient cult of difficulty for virtue's sake, has sat on a stool while preparing vegetables; but it is a new idea that she should sit down while doing the family washing. Mr. Henry Dreyfuss, designer of industrial products (and also of stage settings) has originated for one of the big firms, and with the cooperation of its engineers, a washing machine with centralized control, that is, with all the necessary buttons and faucets and gadgets—hitherto widely spaced—placed together on the top. And here the housewife can manipulate them at her ease, seated in a chair.

The machine looks as if it has been built in one piece and exposes no screws nor bolts. The exterior is of chromium, combined with blue-green paint and enamel. It can be cleaned by a surface application of a damp cloth, for there are no crevices nor protuberances.

The tub of white seamless porcelain and the "skirt" which covers the motor are designed as one unit, a new feature, pleasing to the eye and also space-saving. The wringer release-bar is of a pleasing shape, integral with the design. Moreover, the wringer itself has a distance adjustment which can be used for the convenience of the left-handed worker.

The hub of efficiency, the gyrator, is somewhat new in the idea it expresses, and can deal with equal efficiency with sheets and with dainty handkerchiefs. The capacity of the machine is stated in terms of sheets—eight large ones—which makes it easy to visualize the amount of laundry which can be committed to it at one time.

Annuities and Life Insurance

RUTH E. BELL

1253 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

LONGWOOD 1590 HANCOCK 6200

Today's New RECIPE

CHOCOLATE BLANC MANGE

(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
2 cups milk
½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoonful salt
½ teaspoonful vanilla
3 tablespoonfuls cocoa or 1 square chocolate

Soak gelatine in one-half cup cold milk about five minutes. Heat remaining milk, and add melted chocolate or cocoa, which has been mixed with part of the sugar and a little of the milk to make a smooth paste. Add gelatine to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Add remaining sugar and salt, cool slightly, and add flavoring. Turn into mold which has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm, unmold and serve with whipped cream.

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The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

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THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

XX-11

TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

Industrial Arts In Public Schools Backed by Ickes

Interior Secretary Tells Vocational Conferees Needs of the Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—The educational program of the future, in order to meet the needs of youth who cannot find work in industry, must be enriched with industrial arts in the grades and high schools, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told the Citizens' Conference on Vocational Education here today.

The conference was called by the American Vocational Association with the coöperation of the National Education Association and the American Council on Education to discuss the part vocational education should play in meeting the emergency and in the new industrial order to come.

A widely diversified program to give scope to many types of talents among the students was advocated by the Interior chief, in whose province falls the United States Office of Education.

Adjustment to the Times

Pointing out that this is peculiarly the time when every effort should be made to hold back the flood of young people into industry where they would have to compete for jobs, Mr. Ickes declared, "We do not need the labor of children when millions of adult men and women are out of work. With the age limit for child workers gradually growing higher, we must assume the obligation of providing the kind of education by which they may profit," he said.

"In addition," the Secretary of the Interior continued, "there is need for the development of distinct vocational education in agriculture, commerce, industry and the home and extension or continuation of education in the vocation in which people are already engaged to enable them to reach higher levels of attainment.

"Whatever the form which industry, agriculture, commerce and home-making take, there will always be a field for vocational skill," Mr. Ickes declared. "Whatever we can do to develop the latent skill of the masses of people will repay us in economic advance and social stability."

Views of Miss Perkins

The challenge of retraining millions of workers whose previous skill and experience may be of no use to them when "normal" times return again was laid before the conference by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Many who return to work may not be able to find places among the group where they were previously employed, she pointed out yesterday.

A picture of the future with workers employed part time in agriculture and part time in industry was foreseen by Miss Perkins, who added that such an economic pattern would necessitate vocational training on a large scale. The need for quick training in new occupations as reconstruction begins, for development of skill to make present means go as far as possible and for hope for the future was seen by the Secretary of Labor.

"Gearing up" of facilities for the "long pull" ahead was urged by Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, who quoted President Roosevelt's preëlection statement that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 persons will not be able to find positions in their normal occupations even when normal times return.

Out of School Groups

Mr. George Hambrecht, Wisconsin state director of vocational education, told of the contact in his State between relief agencies and vocational schools, in a program of giving education to out-of-school groups. In New York State, Mr. Lewis A. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner of Education, said between 35,000 and 40,000 persons are being taught by "made work" teachers while emergency colleges are taking care of some 1700 high school graduates who have not the means to attend other higher institutions of learning. Mr. Paul W. Chapman, Georgia state director of vocational education, told of his State's "live at home" campaign under which farm families are taught to become self-sustaining on their land.

Mr. C. M. Miller of the American Vocational Association, Mr. Charles R. Mann of the American Council on Education and Mr. Augustus O. Thomas of the National Education Association welcomed the delegates.

Boy Scout of Byrd Trip 'Breaks Bread' With Bedouin Band

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Paul A. Siple, Erie, Penna., Boy Scout made famous by his association with the Byrd antarctic expedition and who is now on a leisurely tour of the world made possible by the royalties he received from the sale of his book, "A Boy Scout With Byrd," writes to a friend here of a five-day trek on foot, accompanied only by two native guides, through the Jordan River Valley between Palestine and Transjordan. Among the romantic experiences he relates is that of sitting down to a primitive meal of rice and meat in the company of hospitable Bedouins.

"A man came into our tent with a huge dishpan piled with steaming food," he relates. "The pan was placed before us. There were no spoons or plates—nothing. In the firelight I could make it out to be rice with a pile of meat on top. I was desperate. What was I to do? Everyone was waiting and watching me."

Someone finally came to the rescue with a huge soup spoon which Siple began to use to good purpose, for he was hungry. Having thus given the signal, as it were, the rest of the company set to.

"My companions stuck their fists into the rice and rolled up big balls which they stuffed into their mouths. Those who were daintier used pieces of bread made of tough noodles to grasp the rice in," Siple writes.

Since leaving New York last October, Siple has visited Central Europe, traveled in Soviet Russia from Moscow down through the Ukraine to Odessa, whence he sailed to Istanbul, and was in several Asia Minor countries before going to Palestine.

To be in time for the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, of which he is also to be a member, Siple expects to return to the United States late in June. He has written a second book, "Exploring at Home," which deals with his biological work near Erie, where he lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Siple, and where he has maintained an active membership on the Erie Sea Scout Committee.

Delaware Joins List Of 3.2 Beer States

By the Associated Press

Delaware joined the list of beer states Thursday—making the sale of 3.2 brew legal in 22 states and the District of Columbia.

Gov. C. Douglass Buck signed a measure regulating beer shipments and sales in Delaware, but it gave beer only to Wilmington. The rest of the coastal state is dry under local option.

Other beer states: Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington.

In Connecticut, a proclamation was expected by Friday legalizing beer sales—held up pending enactment of a control plan.

In several other states, beer will be legal after specified dates.

While Georgia has not legalized beer, the 3.2 beverage went on sale Thursday in Savannah after the city council licensed sale of non-intoxicating beverages.

'Mary's Little Lamb' Found Gamboling Within Portals of Harvard University

Mary's little lamb is known in nurseries the world over, but who would expect to find it gamboling within the dignified portals of Harvard University, even with springtime in the air? There it is, nevertheless, every Friday evening, at Seaver Hall, occupying a place of some importance. It has become a criterion.

"Mary's little lamb," says Prof. Mervin Curl, who has been conducting the state university extension course in short story writing, "is a perfect example of what short story characters must never, never do.

"From a dramatic point of view," Professor Curl goes on to explain, "the story of Mary and her lamb is a complete failure, for just at the point where a situation is worked up, and the reader expects something exciting is going to happen, nothing happens at all. The lamb merely waits about in a perfectly quiet and docile manner until Mary comes out of school, then they both go home.

"As a nursery rhyme," he admits, "it may point an excellent moral, but we are learning to write short stories, and characters in short stories must do things. They must never wait about placidly. They haven't time to do nothing. They must make some effort to better their situation and solve their problems. Otherwise, they are not particularly interesting, and if stories are not interesting, who is going to read them? After all, stories are written to be read."

More people are writing today than ever before, and many of these new writers are choosing the short story form for which there is a constantly increasing number of readers, professor Curl says. Magazine editors are receiving more unsolicited manuscripts than ever before. During the past year, a Boston magazine received between 35,000 and 40,000 short stories and from 3000 to 4000 novel manuscripts. The larger number of short stories, they note, are sent in by women. Men are more inclined to express themselves in articles and essays.

Proof that people not only are writing more stories, but are really learning their profession, is found in the extra six weeks' course in short story technique that is now being organized under the state university extension department. This course will be conducted by Mr. Trentwell White.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, May 7

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 630kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

HONOLULU, T. H. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KOMB, 1320kc-227m.

Treks Through Valley Of the River Jordan

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PAUL A. SIPLE

Owen Young Resigns As Head of R. C. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of General Electric Company, has resigned as a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Radio Corporation of America and as director of all its subsidiaries.

Mr. Young's action was in conformance with a consent decree issued by the Federal Court in Wilmington, Del., on Nov. 21, 1932, which required complete separation of the interests of General Electric Company and those of Radio Corporation of America. The resignation was tendered in a letter to Gen. James G. Harboard, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in which Mr. Young expressed deep regret at severing his relations with his associates on the board.

"My leaving it is the greatest wrench in my affectionate relationships," his letter said, "in satisfaction of things done, and in hopes ambitious of things to be done, which has ever occurred in my business life." Mr. Young was one of the original directors of the Radio Corporation and was elected chairman at the board's first meeting in December, 1919. The board at a special meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution accepting Mr. Young's resignation "with the keenest regret and with its thanks to him for long, devoted and loyal service to the company."

The Dance

Looking Backward—and Forward

Miss Ruth St. Denis brought some of her famous dance-compositions to the Colonial Theater yesterday afternoon in a program which is to be repeated today at 2:30 p. m.

Miss St. Denis's place in the dance and influence on its history have long been established. Her pioneer work in freeing dance from the stereotype of tradition was more far-reaching in the United States than that of her contemporary, Isadora, who spent most of her time abroad. After 25 years, Miss St. Denis still stands in the advance guard, holding aloft the banner of beauty—the dignity of the human body and the greatness of the soul—in dance.

A retrospective program, consisting of her original East Indian dances and later Oriental Impressions, illustrates her ideals. It is chiefly a program of quiet dances with the movement sinuous in arm, shoulder and torso. Only in the two Nautch dances which climax the sections is there the livelier step and swirl of the entire figure. In the first Nautch ("In the Palace") the costume is an exact duplicate of the one worn when Miss St. Denis first introduced it, a gorgeous creation that yesterday won spontaneous applause. In the second, Native Nautch, she is assisted by a group of dancers from the Miriam Winslow School. Miss Litia Namora contributes a Balinese dance and Miss Olive Cousens, "From a Burmese Pue."

Interest centers in the artist's solos. A suite of early numbers—"The Incense," "The Cobras" (a marvel of serpentine twining and shimmer in the arms), "The (meditative) Yogi"—reveal the gracious presence. The "Tagore Poem," with its properties and spoken verse at the end is as compelling as ever, "The Peacock" amusingly descriptive. In "The Black and Gold Sari" and the "Javanese" (court dancer), a slight overplay with scarves (to this observer) mars the effect.

The music, under the direction of M. Alexander Alexay, is mostly arranged from native airs. M. L.

Music

The Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, conducted by Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth, sang last evening at the Emmanuel Church. Beginning and ending with chorales and a motet by the great Johann Sebastian, the club extended the hospitality of its program to two of Bach's notable English predecessors—William Byrd (1543-1623) and Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625).

To thorough enjoyment of Byrd's music, for audiences relatively unaccustomed to Tudor music, who may find difficulty in projecting themselves into an era a century and a half earlier than Bach's, its archaic idiom is something of a bar. Yet none could fail to be moved last night by the exquisite loveliness of the long and fluidly interwoven "Amen" of Psalm 117, "Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles," by the expressive beauty of Psalm 126, "Turn our Captivity, O Lord," or by the almost unbelievably tender charm of the carol, "Lullaby, my sweet little Baby."

A music less persuasive, yet spirited and ingenious, was the Motet, "Hosanna to the Son of David," by Orlando Gibbons, organist, in his day, of Westminster Abbey, whose "Silver Swan" has been made familiar here by the English Singers.

Of Bach the chorales performed included the beautiful "O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden" (from Cantata 161) and "Jesu, joy of man's desiring," which pianoforte transcriptions by Miss Hess and Mr. Bauer have made almost hackneyed; in both, the beautiful countermelody, intrusted to violins, and the organ accompaniment were not omitted. The Motet, "Be not afraid," and the chorale, "Fröhlich soll mein Herze springen," from the Christmas Oratorio, concluded the program.

The club's singing, always careful and sometimes admirable, suffered at times from an unsatisfactory balance of tone due to a timidly unresonant soprano section and an exuberant and sonorous group of basses. Nor were the tenors always in tune. A somewhat jerky accentuation for emphasis was occasionally to be noted, moreover. Yet in general, this was an interesting program, well performed. S. S.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 NBC, Jesters, male trio.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, Organ recital, Archer Gibson.
9:15 "Singing Legionnaires"; duo.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker, male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 "Song Weavers."
10:06 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
10:15 Jimmy McHale's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Springfield Republican news.
11:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Ted Black's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Rollikers: quartet.
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 "Jack, Ted, Bud and Roy," songs.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:30 Eliot Daniel's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
5:55 "Barbecue Charlie," songs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription; sketch.
7:00 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Crockerville Mountaineers.
8:15 Organ recital.
8:30 Newspaper sketch.
8:45 Yankee Network Artists Bureau program.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "Inside Story—Grace Moore," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 To be announced.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 "Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
12:00 B. U. "Prom" Music, from Copley-Plaza Hotel.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Dance music, from Louisville.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:00 CBS, "Dancing Echoes."
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 "Question and Answer Man."
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Carson Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Felix Ferdinando's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; John Medbury; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, songs.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Garden Club, with Bob Emery.
6:45 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

8:15 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs; talk; soloists.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators.
1:15 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Ukrainian Choir; mixed voices.
3:15 p. m.—Talk, "Cultured English."
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Tango Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Westchester Junior Music Festival.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:00-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, Fred Hoey reporting.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Bids Asked for Building Of Rip Van Winkle Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, N. Y., May 5—Construction of the Rip Van Winkle Bridge spanning the Hudson River at this point, to facilitate travel between New England and the Catskill mountain region, is expected to be started next month.

The State Department of Public Works has called for bids, which will be opened on June 1. If a satisfactory figure is obtained, the contract will be awarded immediately and work will be started within a month. The State is arranging for a loan of approximately $3,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the project.

Single World Currency Sought

* * *

Swift Descent of American Dollar Adds Impetus to Standardized Notes

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

"More than ever the need of an international currency is felt. The experience of the dollar, which took Europe by surprise, is a final proof that there should be some monetary measure common to all countries."

Such was the comment of a European financier with whom I discussed the situation caused by the American monetary decision. It represents the opinion of a growing number of politicians and economists who consider that it has become impossible to keep any pretense at stability unless there is a general agreement on a definite standard for international purposes.

These international purposes have increased so considerably in recent years that it is intolerably disturbing to find first one money and then another moving up and down. The difference is sometimes enormous. The British, for example, point out that they owe money in dollars of 25.8 grains of gold. Obviously in certain circumstances Great Britain would be paying, in currency terms, anything up to 50 per cent more than it bargained for.

* * *

On the other hand depreciations of money encouraged the fiercest commercial competition. It is an undoubted fact that from the viewpoint of exportations the detachment of sterling from the gold standard and the diminution of the pound were advantageous to Great Britain. But they were only advantageous on condition that other national moneys remained stationary.

The effect was to cheapen the cost of production and so give an impetus to trade—at the expense of other countries. France too benefited for some time from the depreciation of the franc. Germany was able to practice the same kind of system, not necessarily with deliberation, but rather through force of circumstances.

It is apparent, however, that these advantages of depreciated money are purely provisional. Even where there is stabilization at a lower figure, the effect is temporary, as is well seen in the case of France where there was a depreciation of 80 per cent. Today, a few years after this enormous reduction, French external trade is admittedly poor.

But there is an additional danger—namely, that the depreciation of one money, with its short-lived advantages, may determine the depreciation of a rival money, which will immediately wipe out the handicap.

* * *

Thus if the method were seriously adopted, it would imply a race in depreciation with all its ruinous consequences. In order to get on equal terms with the first national currency, the second national currency, willingly or unwillingly, drops to the same level. Thereupon the temptation is for the first national currency to drop still further, and the second to follow suit.

This would be an economic war, more perilous than that of the tariff war, for it would tend to destroy all confidence in currencies throughout the world.

Savings and investments would become, to say the least, extremely speculative, if it became impossible to count upon the value of any money. Already the Communists are declaring that the capitalist system itself, which is based upon the assumption of stable values, is menaced, and may not survive the strain put upon it. It would be unfortunate for a number of European countries were this view to become widespread.

"It is as though a yardstick were made of elastic and could be made longer or shorter," said a French economist who advocates the return to the gold standard. "It is as though money consisted of mere counters to which one could attribute whatever value one pleased.""

* * *

Therefore though internal circumstances are responsible for many of these fluctuations, it is urged in the most authoritative quarters that, side by side with existing currencies, which could be employed for domestic purposes, there should be issued, by each government, a limited number of international notes, with a fixed value, for international purposes. They should be backed by an international organization such as the Bank for International Settlements, which already exists at Basel and has proved its utility.

As to the value of these notes, there should be no doubt. They, at least, should be considered to represent an agreed amount of gold, and therefore to be exchangeable in each country for equivalent sums in national currency.

Eventually, perhaps, the national moneys would tend to disappear, or at any rate would have a relatively local employment. But in the meantime it is believed that there is no sound technical reason against the immediate establishment of an international currency.

Actual gold is not necessary. All that is needed is international consent to the fixed value of the notes.

Not only would international exchanges thus be facilitated, and financial warfare be eliminated, but there would be a restoration of the confidence without which there must be trade stagnation. The idea is unquestionably making headway, and should be realizable without delay.

Movie of 'Jungle' Found Fictitious By Trade Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—Movies with "jungle" scenes filmed in the Los Angeles zoo cannot be advertised as taken in Africa, nor can human beings dressed in animal skins be designated as gorillas, the Federal Trade Commission ruled today.

Acting in the case of "Ingagi," produced by Congo Pictures, Ltd., of Los Angeles, and widely shown some months ago as an "authentic, incontestable celluloid document, showing the sacrifice of a living woman to gorilla hordes," the commission ordered misleading advertising stopped.

It was found that "Sir Hubert Winstead, F. A. S., F. R. G. S.," who was represented in advertising as having led the expedition in Africa, and "Capt. Daniel Swayne," billed as an American hunter and collector of museum specimens who accompanied Winstead, both were fictitious persons. Another misrepresentation pointed out was a statement that there were gorillas in the picture when in reality they were human beings dressed in animal skins.

An animal proclaimed as "new to science" and designated in the film as "Tortadillo" because of its resemblance to a tortoise and an armadillo, was a turtle with wings, scales and a long tail glued on it, while the so-called "Pygmies" were Negro children from five to ten years of age living in Los Angeles. A lion shown in the film as attacking a camerman was a trained lion in Hollywood, often in moving pictures. The word "Ingagi" was represented as meaning gorilla in the African language, but it was found that there was no such word in any written dictionary of any African language.

Dr. Bohr Discounts Atomic Theory Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—Because of the physical limitations of observations, a complete understanding of the atomic theory is not reached through physics, and to correlate the phenomena of life, it may be necessary to depart from physics, Dr. Niels Bohr, director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen, said here in an address before the Franklin Institute.

Dr. Bohr was the winner of the Nobel Prize in 1922 and the recipient of the Frankin Medal in 1926. This is his first visit to America since the award of the latter honor.

Speaking on "Explanations in Natural Science," Dr. Bohr outlined the various theories of physical forces that have been developed from the time of Aristotle to the most recent quantum theory, showing how no adequate basis for understanding the phenomena of the atomic world is gained through the known data of cause and effect.

Hawks Making Plans To Tour South America

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Representatives of Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks said yesterday that he had planned to make an air tour of the West Indies and South America this spring in his new long distance speed plane but that necessary tests of the ship made it doubtful that he could make the flight at this time.

"Plans are indefinite pending completion of the tests," said the statement issued in his behalf. "An air tour of the West Indies and South America is under consideration, along with several other flights. It was said that steps were being taken through diplomatic channels to arrange for the flight.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FOR 3 or 4 months from June 1, 3-room kitchenette apartment, second floor front, 2 exposures, electric refrigeration, radio; cool location near Riverside Park and Hudson River; convenient to stores; block from bus line, surface car and subway; attractive rent. Apt. 2-A, 646 West End Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 71st—Owner leaving city, will rent 5-room apartment, attractively furnished; reasonable. RHINE (Endicott 2-3825).

NEW YORK CITY—Studio, grand piano, radio, kitchenette, bath. By appointment, 169 West 73rd St., Apt. 11-E. Trafalgar 7-6700.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Sunny side of old colonial house on Front St., modern improvements, garage, moderate rent. Braintree 0396 or M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY would share attractive apartment in New York City with two or three business women or married couple; beautiful view; delicious meals optional; moderate price; easy transportation. Write Box G-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, Repairing, Remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 W. 80th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ALICE E. HUGHES, Beautician, specializing in care of the scalp and skin, shampooing, waving, manicuring. 10 Clearway St., Suite 1, Boston. KENmore 8547.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WOMAN desires to purchase small going business, New York or vicinity; small down payment. Write Box S-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS for RUN-R-STOP. Checks runs in silk hosiery. Mends fabrics without stitches. Buy outright—sell at profit. Write for details. CAMILLE, INC., 7 W. 44th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen Wanted

at once to sell Spray Pumps, Insecticides and Disinfectants, calling on Hardware, Grocery, General and Feed and Grain stores. Liberal commission offered.

PLEASE WRITE US

D. B. SMITH & CO., Inc.
UTICA, NEW YORK

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, MAINE

Attractive colonial house, well furnished, garage; on shore; beautiful views sea and mountains; greatly reduced rent; also smaller cottage. R. E. T., P. O. Box 1321, Boston.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1125 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton—1-room alcove and 2-room apts., refrigeration, $35 to $40 month. ALG. 9468.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.
$40 for a $55 7-room upper modern apartment; restricted neighborhood; large lot in oak grove. Tel. Arl. 2548-M.

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

811 Beacon Street—2-5 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent... $40 to $55
844 Beacon St.—3 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent... $35 to $50
1633 Beacon Street, Brookline—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent... $35 to $60

Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7940

BOSTON—Overlooking the Fenway, small kitchenette suites; low rentals. 204 Hemenway Street.

NEW YORK CITY
309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

FOOD PRODUCTS

WILDERNESS HONEY, 2½ lbs., 50c; Maple Syrup, 2½ lbs., 55c; both direct from farm and guaranteed pure. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SAILING dory, 19 ft., Marconi rigged, for sale $75; boat 2 years old, in excellent condition, completely fitted out, kept up by owner. LT. D. R. OSBORN, 36 Ayrault St., Newport, R. I.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED and REPAIRED—*Special Prices*
For work recovering chairs, from $4.00 to $6.50. Materials from $2.75 up per chair. Other work—Repairing and Finishing in proportion. Will be pleased to call anywhere in Boston or vicinity and give estimates upon request.
A. A. HAZELTON
10 Lancaster St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 5144

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB. 2724. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AGREEABLE motherly woman wanted as companion for young woman, July 1, country; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER for East Side residence for men, high class rooming house, experienced. Call evenings, Murray Hill 4-8874, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS., ½ hour from Boston Attractively furnished 7 rooms, all conveniences; 7 minutes to Christian Science church; July and August; $100 per month. L. McNAUGHT, 1033 Comm. Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 639 St. Johns Place—Owner renting modern, completely furnished 6-room house; 2 blocks from subway. MILLER.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Six rooms, bath and sun porch, completely furnished home, garage; reasonable. Hollis 5-1642.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—$75.00, modern colonial home, 4 bedrooms, sun parlor, garage; highly recommended. 1046 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Needham 0303.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—Furnished new 7-room house, oil burner; near church, beaches, country and city. 126 Raymond St.

WILL rent modern home, 9 rooms, 5 bedrooms, attractively located on North Shore, Long Island, easy commuting, to responsible family in exchange for board. Box 171, Northport, N. Y.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts; artists' supplies. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Plenty of parking space. Tel. Laf. 4308.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

GUESTS—Permanent or transient; country home overlooking Monoosnock Hills; watering places near; fresh eggs, vegetables; rates moderate. MARSHALL FARM, Leominster, Mass. Tel. 1131-R.

MILTON, MASS., Brush Hill Road, 10 miles from Boston—Large rooms en suite or single; private baths; sleeping porch; extensive grounds; home cooking; terms moderate. MRS. L. G. PURNELLE, Hostess, Hyde Park, Mass.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
*Home for rest, study and recreation.

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT

Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
FRED E. POOR, President
Lowest Spring Prices Are Now in Effect
Yard and Office: 395 CONCORD AVENUE
Telephone Belmont 1200—1201
Branch Office: 80 TRAPELO ROAD

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
PRESSING AND REPAIRING
44 Leonard Street Phone 0637

Real Fresh Sea Food
at remarkably low prices. Halibut 25c, Lemon Sole 25c, Live Lobster 25c, Delicious Fillets Haddock 23c.
GREER'S FISH MARKET
369 TRAPELO ROAD Bel. 4185
FREE DELIVERY

Phone BELmont 0122
Belmont Taxi Service
CARS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
BELMONT CENTER

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SPECIAL Blueberries 26c package
PAYSON PARK MARKET, Inc.
MEATS, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES, FISH
495 COMMON STREET Tel. BELmont 4100

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Commonwealth 4330, Advertising Records.

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GEORGE L. CURTIS
REMODELLING—ALTERATIONS
843 Little Bldg. Hubbard 7526

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVING for DIFFICULT HAIR is our specialty.
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
120 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9358

Sara Hat Shoppe
Starting our 3rd year as a Monitor advertiser, we offer a SPECIAL of $3.00 for remoulding hats. Summer felts $3.00
26 WEST STREET BOSTON
HUBBARD 2067 ROOM 601

B. JENNIE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
CUSTOM MADE
GOWNS, SUITS and COATS
REMODELING

Summer arrivals in exclusive *"Picture"* hats will delight the feminine heart.
Mary E. Goss
120 TREMONT STREET SHOP 408

Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
80 BOYLSTON ST. Second Floor

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street
Han. 0318

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

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PAUL'S FROCKS
Dresses, Coats, Suits
RM. 736 600 WASHINGTON ST.
PHONE LIB. 9897

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

The Misses Tucker
HAIRDRESSING
formerly with Harper Method
Shampoo, Marcel, Sun and Hand-Dried Hair. Large, Airy Room.
Room 1054 Little Building
Telephone Dev. 8062

NELSON BROS.
Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Conductors, Roofing Shields
Special Attention Will Be Given to All Repair Work.
26 SCOTIA STREET Tel. Kenmore 2507

Hats Greatly Reduced
Remoulding at reasonable prices
MADAME BUETTEL ARNOULD
French Millinery
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Over Whitney's Store

RICHARD B. SMITH
SELLS
NEW Ford USED
With T. C. BAKER CO.
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EXPERT
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
at moderate prices.
HERMAN D. PAGE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Tel. HANcock 8385 Jewelers' Bldg., Rm. 402
373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials,

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The Laundry Where Quality Counts
The BROWNING LAUNDRY
All kinds of Laundry Service.
Covering Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury and Back Bay
120 Brookside Avenue Tel. JAMaica 1087
VISITORS WELCOME

JESSIE ROSE
Ready to Wear Gowns
Custom Dressmaking
530 CENTRE STREET
Opp. Lochstead Ave.
Tel. Jam. 3532-R

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STORAGE
Packing and Crating
Furniture, Pianos, China and Antiques
PADDED VANS for Home, Office and Long Distance Moving
Est. 1905 Tels. Parkway 0180, 0181
361 BELGRADE AVENUE
ROSLINDALE, MASS.
The Best Service Costs You No More.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
COATS GOWNS — Federal National Linen Service Co — APRONS TOWELS
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Tel. HIGhlands 7330

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Home Modernizers
Roofing—Painting—Weatherstrips
Papering—Building—Repairing
Shade Manufacturers
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Crawford—Hot Point—Universal Ranges
Norge Refrigerators
ALDEN-WALKER Inc.
BRA 0908

Leo Shoe Repair Shop
343 WASH. ST., BRAINTREE, MASS.
We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked

BROCKTON

NEVILLE, Photographer
Makers of
Distinctive Portraits
At your home or our studio
Frames, Commercial Photography
63 MAIN ST. Tel. 237 BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

REMEMBER
MOTHER'S DAY
Choice Selection of Flowers and Potted Plants
J. W. ROGERS, Inc.
1375 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
ASP. 0621
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE

Florence E. Rand Hat Shops
1391 Beacon St. Brookline Bea. 2092
433 Centre St., Newton Newton No. 4914-M

--- Announcing ---
a lower priced plan
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
8 Flora St. ● Bea. 1790 ● Brookline

CAMBRIDGE

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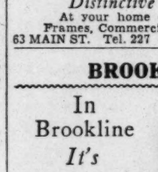
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily


Don't Forget Mother's Day
Give her Flowers from
Brattle Sq. Florists
Flowers and Plants of all kinds.
29 Brattle Street
Univ. 10116
Member F. T. D.

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
1100 customers use our Laundry—have you tried it? Phone Un 6580
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

CONSULT US ABOUT
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PAPERHANGING—KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
Established 1891 Tel. University 1697

FISKE'S CANDIES
Would be a most appreciative Gift for Mother on Mother's Day.
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE ST. HARVARD SQ. — PAYSON PARK BELMONT, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

DORR'S EXPRESS
Cambridge and Boston
TRUCKING
Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
Cambridge Office
51 Pine Street University 8171
BOSTON OFFICES
157 Blackstone St. Capitol 5665
256 Franklin St. Liberty 4182
Call Evenings Bel. 2738-M

SPECIAL—Fresh Dressed Young Duckling, $1.00; Broilers 75c

EDWIN R. SAGE Co
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

Fresh Air Juvenile Restful — Sunshine Products Sleep
Ask for catalogue
Cambridge Furniture Company
438 MASS. AVE. Univ. 3671

Whittemore's
FRIENDLY SHINE SET
for Black, Tan, White and Colored Shoes.

Russell A. Cameron
HARDWARE
26 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 6760

Remember Mother's Day
with a gift from Derby's
JOHN H. DERBY: JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ SOMERVILLE

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
Watch Our Week-End Specials
Frank P. Merrill Company
1673 Mass. Ave. Univ. 5600

Oldfield Sisters Beauty Shop
Specialists in Permanent Waving — Beauty Craft in All Its Branches
NEW SPECIAL PRICES
54-56 CHURCH STREET University 4983

Colburn, Jeweler
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
14 BOYLSTON STREET, HARVARD SQ.

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

Rose Hat Shop
S. L. ROSE
Smart hats for girl and matron; molding and repair work a specialty.
Patenaude Bldg., Dedham
Tel. Ded. 1826

No-Mend Hosiery
CHIFFON AND SERVICE
Pure silk slips—adjustable straps. Tub dresses—regular and out-sizes.
MERRILL'S
396 WASHINGTON STREET, DEDHAM

M. E. WARD, *Florist*
14 WILLOW STREET, DEDHAM
Tel. Ded. 1221
PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS FOR MOTHER'S DAY, SUNDAY, MAY 14
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere, Anytime.

May A. Malo
Frocks and Accessories
564 High Street
Dedham, Mass.

FITCHBURG

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F. H. LANE COMPANY
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
You'll Find the New Spring
SUITS and TOP COATS
Remarkable Values. Don't Fail to See Them

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Savings of 33%
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
Opposite R. R. Station

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Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
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Men's "Brockton Made" Shoes
Now $2.95 and $3.85
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Corner Main and Mill Streets

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Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted
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Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

FITCHBURG (Continued)

Adorable New Hats

White and the Dainty Light Colors. The prices will appeal to you.
Madame Levesque Hat Shoppe
9 BLOSSOM STREET

A COMPLETE SERVICE
General Tires
U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
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Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
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The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
$5.50 to $9.00 Widths AAAA to E
Brown's Walk-Over Shoe Shop
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Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
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LYMAN
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Greenfield, Mass.

Clark Hardware Co.
at Your Service
ROSE BUSHES, GARDEN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS
289 MAIN ST. GREENFIELD, MASS.

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Mother's Day Flowers
MINTON, *Florist*
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Flowers for All Occasions
E. F. Jones, Jr., Prop.
Nite-Phone 1866-R

The Harper Method Shop
Helen K. Horton, *Prop.*
Is your hair as lovely as you want it to be? Make it so with a
Harper Permanent Wave
Call 930 for appointment
Taylor Arcade, Room 45

SYMPHONY and CRAFTSMAN New Towle Sterling Patterns, at Reduced Prices until May 13th only.
18-Piece Set $29.75
Regular Price ..... $43.00 to $46.00
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Regular price ..... $75.00 to $80.00
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RED CROSS SHOE
for Women
Fits the Foot in Action and Repose. Now $6.00 at
The LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
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LET US HELP YOU
WITH YOUR SPRING CLEANING
Curtains, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts and Pillows a Specialty.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
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Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

MOTHER'S DAY, May 14
We Have a full line of Mother's Day Greeting Cards
The STATIONERY SHOP
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Best Quality Meats
Vegetables—Groceries
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Attractively boxed candies at various prices for Mother's Day, May 14

Anderson Brothers
Welch's Grape Juice, pts. 19c, qts. 37c
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Kemp's Solid Pack Tomatoes, #2 tins.....2 for 25c, $1.45 doz.
S & W Lima Beans, #2 tins, 25c, 2 for 45c

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Bedding Plants in Pleasing Varieties for Your Garden
Choice plants and cut flowers for MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 14

Walsh & Packard, Inc.
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We recommend Luxura Plant Food for Lawns and Plants

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Advanced Showing
White Shoes for Summer Wear
The Childs assortment is complete and distinctive.
$5.00 $6.50 $8.50
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The famous Wonderlift, modernized in style, wear and material. Reg. price $7.50
MAY SALE $5.00

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Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
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HOLYOKE (Continued)

Mother's Day Cards
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Jig-Saw Library
THE SPECIALTY SHOP
284 MAPLE ST. *Opp. Hotel Nonotuck*

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OUR ANNUAL
May Sale
of
Spring Coats
$15
2nd Floor—Unusual Values
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Our Chocolates will please Mother
made and packed right in sight
JUNKINS, *the Candy Maker*
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Mother's Day Cards

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
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Bring the freshness of Springtime into your home.
KYANIZE VARNISHES
EXCLUSIVE WALLPAPER DECORATIONS
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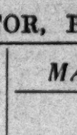
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ROSS STORES
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Mother's Day Cards
FATHER'S DAY CARDS
GRADUATION CARDS
CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
The MINUTE SHOPPE
MRS. E. M. ROBINSON, Prop.
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SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, PAINTS
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
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Dresses Half Price
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Don't take chances on heat and moths destroying your furs.
STORE THEM WITH US
PHONE 7200
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
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Now in Progress
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OUR DOORS
Are Open to Lookers at All Times
We welcome the opportunity to show you dependable furniture at the lowest available prices. We are sure a visit to Gifford's will be found profitable.
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Leading Styles in
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$2.95 to $10.00
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1888—*FLORISTS*—1933
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PERMANENT WAVING
FREDERICS, $5.00 *Including*
EUGENE, $6.50 *Shampoo and*
REALISTIC $6.50 *Finger Wave*
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Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
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Established 1886
Best Properties Overlooking
"The Yachting Center of the World"
Tel. 238-R

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HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICE
FISK TIRES
475-19—6 ply Heavy Duty..... $7.35
500-19—6 ply Heavy Duty..... 7.95
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All sizes in stock. All first quality first line tires. Our second line tires also at extremely low prices.
R. H. WHEELER, Inc.
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"Say It With Flowers"
WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
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Telephone Mystic 0671

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Everything that the Home Gardener needs for the Lawn and Garden
All supplies for Spring Cleaning and Painting. *We deliver free.*
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The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
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COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

MELROSE

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QUALITY SHOES
for the Entire Family at Economy Prices
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GIFTS for Mother's Day
at the
Lady May Shop

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New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
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PHONE
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Your satisfaction is assured.
Covering Milton, Quincy, Dorchester and Mattapan.

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for NEEDHAM
Watch for the *"Arocliff."* Also see the Arrow *"Milloga"*
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Carter's Underwear for men and boys—bargains in first and imperfects.

Permanent Waving
Our Pads are genuine.
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EUGENE FRIGIDINE
SHELTON CROQUIGNOLE
ZOTOS
Machineless Permanent Wave
Modern Barber and Beauty Shop
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Tel. Nee. 1720 Opp. Theatre

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Groceries, Provisions, Meats and Fish
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FREE DELIVERY
Fresh Dressed Fowl.....22c lb
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Fresh Boiled Lobster.....3 lbs $1.00

FLOWERS and PLANTS
IN VARIETY FOR
MOTHER'S DAY
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Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
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New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

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Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

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MAY!! Time to clean out furnaces and heaters and make necessary repairs.
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Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
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The Comfort Shop
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Hairdressing, Marcel, Permanent and Finger Waving—Manicuring
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Tel. Clifford 1881

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would enjoy a new Handbag from
CUSHING'S
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Avoid Moth Damage
Have your Winter Garments Cleaned Now
STOKOE'S DYE HOUSE
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FREE DELIVERY

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All Kinds of Tailoring and Cleansing at Moderate Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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WALLACE A. JOHNSTON
Carpenter and Builder
New Construction and Repairs
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2102 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Full Line of Fresh Fish
Rival Canned Goods
W. A. RIGGS
Member F. T. D.
Flowers—Plants for Mother's Day—May 14
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NEWTON REAL ESTATE
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot
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Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
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West Newton 2511-M

Lois Robbins Shoppe
313 WALNUT STREET
Mother's Day Cards
HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR
Girls' Dresses—Ages 6 to 14
$1.00 up

ALFRED E. FULLER
BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
46 Austin St. New. No. 7304

COME and SEE SHOP
318 WALNUT STREET
Mother's Day Cards
and
A Choice Selection of Gifts
At prices to meet everyone's needs.

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GRAPE-NUTS

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WINDOW SHADES
Made to Measure.
SCREENS WEATHER STRIPPING
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NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

323 Walnut St.
Opp. Madison Ave.
Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

"A SHADE BETTER"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
manufacturers of
Awning and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental
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NEWTON—Waban

Boston Gardening Co.
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut Streets
Cen. New. 4341

MOTHER'S SUNDAY, May 14
CUT FLOWERS, POTTED PLANTS
PERENNIALS, ANNUALS, ROSE BUSHES

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

LINNELL'S FISH MARKET
Strictly Fresh Sea Food
2210
West Newton 2211 1247 Washington St.

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Once More
CAPS Are Stylish
$1.00 to $1.95
C. H. CUTTING CO.

MONARCH
Food Products
HERBERT'S MARKET
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The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

FRESH CAUGHT HUDSON RIVER
SHAD
NOW AT THEIR BEST
Kelsey's Great Market
PITTSFIELD, *Branch at* DALTON

The WALLACE CO.
Pittsfield's Popular Priced Department Store

QUINCY

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BLUE HILLS 8010 9-2 daily

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11 Departments:
Savings—Checking
Safe Deposit
Women's—Clubs
Complete Trust Service
Granite Trust Co.
Founded 1836

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
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Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The MATRIX Shoe
FOR MEN
For the man who demands COMFORT, STYLE and WEAR
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Cities Service Fuel Oil
Contracts Now Available
We respectfully solicit your business.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
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THOMAS S. BURGIN
INSURANCE
1364 HANCOCK ST. Granite 3000
Adams Building

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GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
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Prompt Delivery Service

SMITH'S DRESS GOODS STORE
Woolens—Silks—Cottons
Draperies—Curtains—Linens
1563 HANCOCK ST. Granite 1085-M

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Granite 3698

Have Us Clean and Reblock Your Hat
Edmonston's
CHESTNUT & MAPLE ST. QUINCY, MASS.

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

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MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

"Proof Paint Products"
Authorized Pittsburgh Paint Products Agency
WESTLAND'S
PAINT HARDWARE
1555 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
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33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Correct Rug Cleansing
Saves Money—Increases Beauty
Lengthens Wear
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5000

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TORRE'S
Peanut Brittle Ice Cream
Our Own Make
READING SQUARE

General Electric Refrigerators as low as $99.50
Plus delivery and Installation.
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Incorporated
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AND
RUG CLEANING CO.
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Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

White Cross Laundry
154 Cedar St. Somerville Mass
Our Motto
"Less Speed—More Care"

SOMerset 1170

Cards and Gifts for Mother's Day, May 14
Now Is the Time to Have Your Piano Tuned
Edward A. Wood Music Co.
296-A BROADWAY
Fireside Gift Shoppe
4-A MAIN STREET

BEFORE
you set down final printing specifications
CALL
A. G. MOORE & CO.
PRINTERS Tel. SOMerset 2337-M

LEAVITT'S
Regal Shoes
All Leathers Lowest Prices Since 1917
Also stylish shoes for women and children.
269 Elm St., Davis Sq.

Stellar
Latest Spring Topcoats and Suits
15.50 up
421 HIGHLAND AVE. DAVIS SQUARE

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% More Heat—Less Than a Barrel of Ashes to a Ton. Range Size Suitable Heater. 12.00
FUEL OIL
SOMERVILLE FUEL Co., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT ST. Pros. 0351-2

DANIEL J. COTTER
PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS FITTING
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
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Hats and Hosiery
Order work and remodeling at lowest prices. Hosiery specials 55c, 3 pr. for $1.50. Open Mon., Wed. and Sat. evenings.
Other evenings by appointment.
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Full Line of Garden Supplies, Grass Seed, Fertilizers, Bone Meal, Lime, Vigoro, Loma, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Free Delivery. Open Evenings.
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
MAGOUN SQUARE Pros. 1096-7

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL N E COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

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Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
12 Pynchon St. Tel. 2-3107
Greenhouses
437 Bay St. Tel. 3-9013

Mother's Day, May 14th
Flowers and Plants for All Occasions.
North End Flower Shop
Mrs. L. D. Robinson Tel. 3-6014
2579 MAIN ST., near Bancroft Street

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

SCOTT'S LAUNDRY CO.
Blankets and Curtains Laundered Beautifully
Dial 3-1171 246 CHESTNUT STREET
341 BRIDGE STREET

Bible-Plimpton Co.
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A. SCHONBECK
Hemstitching and Tailoring
Furs Repaired and Remodeled
Cold Storage for Furs
4 SANFORD ST., NEAR MAIN

RUGS CLEANED
and repaired
Feathers and Bedding renovated
SPRINGFIELD STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO.
504 ST. JAMES AVENUE Tel. 2-8113

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"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
Geo. I. Kelly, Inc.
Henly Suits, $15 to $30
Henly Topcoats, $15 to $25
Stetson Hats, $5

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Automobile Tops—Upholstery
Glass—Paint—Metal Work
FLOOR MATS—SLIP COVERS
DOOR HANDLES
Small monthly payments if desired.
W. J. MADDEN
11 MYRTLE STREET Wol. 2456

WATERTOWN

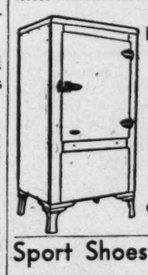
Annual Spring Sale
UNUSUAL VALUES
Free Delivery in Newton, Belmont and Watertown
STAR MARKET CO.
Mid. 7100 24 Mt. Auburn St.

Buy her Flowers for MOTHER'S DAY
Ralph W. Mason
113 MT. AUBURN STREET
MID. 4972-W

WELLESLEY

Boulder Brook Farm
MILK
WESTON ROAD WELLESLEY, MASS.
Telephone WEL 0320
From Our Own Tuberculin Tested Cows

WINTHROP



SHIRLEY HARDWARE
Agents for NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Boston Prices
Paints, Wall Paper, Garden Supplies, Fertilizer, Peat Moss.
Fertil-Potted Rose Bushes
Guaranteed to Bloom
TEL. OCEAN 2050

Sport Shoes for Women
$1.49 to $2.98 pair
LANG, The Shoeman
Phone 1281

Economize If You Must,
but remember Sunday, May 14th, is MOTHER'S DAY. Surely you can make one sacrifice for the many she has made for you. Send her a Box of Ham's Candy or a Greeting Card.
HAM'S STORES
WINTHROP REVERE

Certified Cleaning
Lechtur's Cleansing Co.
Ocean 0136-R
"Let Us Remodel Your Fur Coat while it is being stored with us"
All Garments Cleaned 75c
We call and deliver

IDA J. GROVER
ANNIVERSARY SALE
CENTER STORE
SPECIAL ITEMS
Also Spring Hats, Hosiery, Dresses
Tel. Oce 0180-W

BELCHER'S FLOWERS
64 WOODSIDE AVE.
Ocean 2448

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TEL. OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl 21c lb
4 to 6-lb. average
Middle Rib Corned Beef 12c lb.

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Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
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Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

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22 PLEASANT STREET
Hairdressing
Eugène Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services
Priced to Reach Every Family Budget
Telephone 5-5161
H. P. & G. R. Hovey
Props.

Daily Features

The Children's Corner

Dorothy Dew

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF YOU will allow me to think for a moment," said Aunt Jane, who, was darning a stocking, "I will endeavor to tell you a story. But you must keep very quiet while I think."

"May I twiddle my thumbs, Aunt Jane?" asked her nephew Robert.

"No, Robert," said Aunt Jane. "You may not twiddle your thumbs."

"May I wriggle my feet, Aunt Jane?" asked her niece Elizabeth.

"No, Elizabeth," said Aunt Jane. "You may not wriggle your feet."

So Robert and Elizabeth sat quite still, and the clock ticked, and Aunt Jane thought.

"Dorothy Dew," said Aunt Jane, "was a very small child, but so amiable, active, willing, and intelligent that she was a great help to her mother."

"What did she look like?" asked Elizabeth.

"She had yellow pigtails," said Aunt Jane, "and blue eyes that were always very wide open. Her nose

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"And What Can We Do for You?" Asked the Grocer.

was what is called 'pug,' and her legs were short and sturdy, but when she ran she could make them go so fast you could hardly see them. And most of the time she wore a little suit of blue gingham rompers."

"What did she do to make a story?" asked Robert.

"She went to the grocery store on an errand," said Aunt Jane. "You see, the telephone line was out of order that morning, and when the telephone line was out of order Mrs. Dew sent Dorothy to the grocery store to order the groceries. 'It teaches the child responsibility,' said Mrs. Dew, 'and it helps her, too.' So she just told Dorothy what she wanted the grocery man to send."

"I should think," said Elizabeth, "that it would have been better to give her a list."

"That is what many mothers would have done," said Aunt Jane. "But it wouldn't have helped Dorothy's memory. So Mrs. Dew told Dorothy what she wanted. And Dorothy said it backward and forward and both ways from the middle. And away she went.

"I suppose you could hardly have seen her legs," said Robert.

"Hardly," said Aunt Jane. "When she got to the grocery store a stout lady with a thin voice was reading from a list of groceries to the grocery man, and while Dorothy was waiting for the grocery man to finish waiting on the stout lady, there came in a thin lady with a fat dog, and then a tall gentleman with long mustaches, and then other people, all to order their groceries and each with a little list. So they all stood in a row beside Dorothy Dew, each of them studying his or her little list.

"After a while the grocery man, whose name was Honeycomb, finished waiting on the stout lady. 'And now, Dorothy Dew,' said Mr. Honeycomb, 'what can we do for you?'"

"I don't believe she remembered her list," said Elizabeth.

"'This lady first, sir,' said Dorothy, pointing to the thin lady," continued Aunt Jane, "'if you please.

And then I want
A pound of cheese.
For children should not
Come before
Their elders in a
Grocery store.'

So Dorothy Dew stood politely aside until Mr. Honeycomb had waited on the elder customers, and at last there was nobody in the store except Mr. Honeycomb and Dorothy Dew.

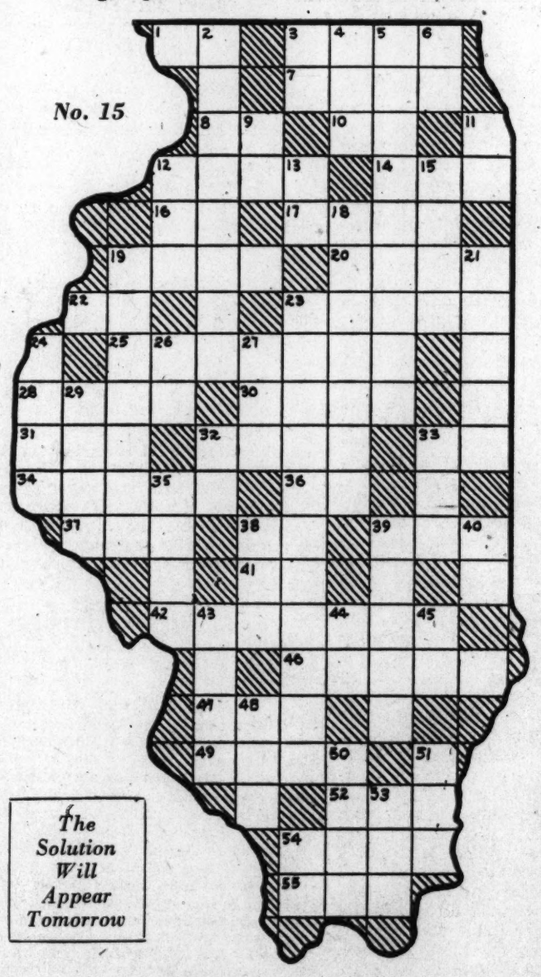
"'My mother wants,' said Dorothy Dew,

One pound of cheese.
Also a nutmeg,
If you please.
One pound of butter.
And she begs
That you will send
One dozen eggs,
Five pounds of sugar.
One of prunes.
And half a pound
Of macaroons.'

And then Mr. Honeycomb gave her a lollypop, and Dorothy Dew sped home so fast you could hardly have seen her legs."

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 15



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Jumble of type.
3—This State produces about 300,000,000 bushels of this a year.
7—Packing this brings into the State about $600,000,000 a year.
8—Note of the scale.
10—New England State (ab.).
12—Shall.
14—Boy.
16—Upon.
17—More than 200,000 of these (about 30,000,000 acres) in State.
18—County having more than half of the State's population.
20—This valuable product underlies half of the State.
22—Hint
23—Assert.
25—Tasteless.
28—Stone.
30—Mythological god of love.
31—Plural of "ovum."
32—Smile.
33—Thallium (ab.).
34—The population of this race in the State is 328,972, an increase of 30 per cent in 10 years.
36—Nova Scotia.
37—Eggs of a fish.
38—Bag (ab.).
39—2000 pounds.
41—Preposition.
42—Nickname of the State.
46—Acquires by labor.
47—Nothing.
48—Unequal conditions.
50—Part of the verb "to be."
54—State produces about 140,000,000 bushels of this a year from 9,185,000 acres.
55—Century of Progress exposition (ab.).

Down

2—Name of the State.
3—Latin numerals for "900."
4—Over (contraction).
5—These combine to make the State's chief city the world's greatest rail center.
6—New Testament (ab.).
9—Alfred.
11—Doctor of Divinity.
12—Court.
13—Position on basketball team.
15—Third person singular present of Latin "amo."
18—(?) speak louder than words.
19—Chief city of State.
21—Word which decribes the topography of the State.
23—Capital of State.
24—Production of this metal is about 1,700,000 tons a year.
26—National Knight (ab.).
27—Suffix of many comparative adjectives.
29—Above.
32—Meaning of green traffic light.
33—Alse.
35—"As ye sow so shall ye (?)."
38—Constricting snake.
39—Rank of State in population.
40—Negation.
43—Capital of Nevada.
44—Royal Academy (ab.).
45—Printer's measure.
48—One of the "ides."
50—Exchange.
51—Beast of burden.
53—Consumed.
54—Ocean (ab.).

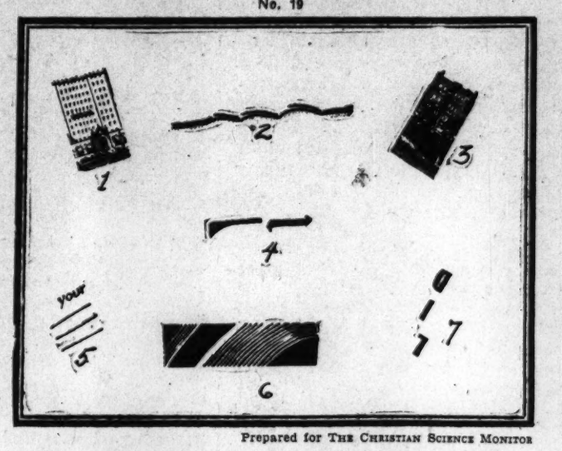
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF A man find himself with bread in both hands, he should exchange one loaf for some flowers; since the loaf feeds the body indeed, but the flowers feed the soul.—MAHOMET.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 19



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 19." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

A Budding Genius

An English class was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. One boy wrote:

A boy was walking down the track.
The train was coming fast.
The boy stepped off the railroad track
To let the train go past.

The teacher said it lacked drama, so the boy submitted the following:

A boy was walking down the track.
The train was coming fast.
The train jumped off the railroad track
To let the boy go past.

—*Grit.*

Hence the Dog

Parker (dropping in): "Hallo! Got a dog, I see. I thought you didn't like dogs."

Peck: "I don't. But my wife picked up a lot of dog soap at a bargain sale."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ate His Tag

A colored employee of an express company approached his superior with the query: "Boss, what we gwine do about dat billy goat? He's done et up where he gwine."—*N. O. Public Service.*

Sure Sign

First Woman: "How does your husband like the new hat you bought?"

Second Woman: "Very well, I think. He hasn't noticed it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Scientific Age

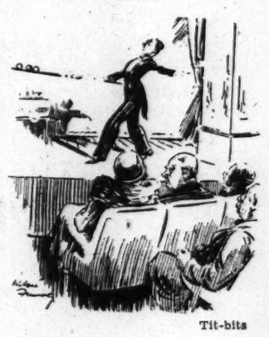
"And I ask you," said the lugubrious orator, "what is a home without a mother?"

"An incubator!" came a voice from the gallery.

Aha!

He: "I've been trying to think of a word for two weeks."

She: "How about fortnight?"



Tit-Bits

Husband (observing actor balancing billiard balls on cue): "Well, that's pretty good, but I'll guarantee he can't eat peas off a knife."

Ad-O-Grams No. 11

Published April 7

Answers

1. Beaconsfield.
2. Pequot.
3. Weber Duck Inn.
4. Vendome Hotel.
5. Old Dutch Cleanser.
6. Knox Gelatin.
7. Prudence Hash.

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J. A. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
B. Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Miss M. West, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Miss E. G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
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Miss A. Caffoz, Boston.
Mrs. E. P. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. L. L. Schutt, Hudson, N. Y.
Miss E. J. McCullough, Marlboro, N. Y.
M. E. Dennen.
Miss B. Flanders, Hartford.
Miss E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss C. Wiesmann, Plainfield, N. J.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. A. Peterson, New Milford, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
R. D. Carey.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
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Miss L. May, Brooklyn.
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Mrs. C. M. Haynes, Ashmont, Mass.
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C. Breisford, Dayton, Ohio.
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Mrs. B. Bulgrin, Detroit.
Mrs. E. B. Haag, Detroit.
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Mrs. B. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.
Miss F. G. Kidd, London, Eng.
A. F. Villiers, Llandrindod Wells, Wales.
Mrs. Rose E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Robert Bitcon, Parbold, Eng.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 1, 62, 63, 99, 100, 108

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the Protestant church the doxology is sung to that splendid tune, Old Hundredth,—No. 1 in the revised Christian Science Hymnal. The words used with it are from Tate and Brady's New Metrical Version of the old English Psalter. The tune is attributed to Louis Bourgeois, musical editor of the Genevan Psalter, that great work of the French poet, Clément Marot (1542), which was completed by Theodore de Bèze (1551). "Doxology" is from the Greek word for "giving glory," which is traced to two other words, meaning "to think" and "to speak." Thought, then, gives glory [to God] and out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaks it.

Hymn No. 62 uses Old Hundredth with familiar words by Isaac Watts; and No. 63 is the original and finer version of the tune. The music for No. 108, with Bonar's great Communion hymn, is Toulon, or Old 124th, also from the Genevan Psalter.

The germ of this famous Psalter is found in Psalm 6, attached to the "Mirror" of Marguerite of Valois, Queen of Navarre, and sister of Francis I. Marot's Psalms sung with popular ballad tunes were in high favor with both Francis and Catherine de' Medici, but Calvin (1539) was first to have them printed. The Sorbonne disapproved them and Marot had finally to flee from France to Geneva. With the Psalter of 1551, Psalm singing became universal among the Huguenots. Crowds sang them in the very streets. More than a thousand editions of the Psalter were made, and versions were used in Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Translations appeared also in Italian, Spanish, Bohemian, and Hebrew.

English versions of the Psalms date from Bishop Aldhelm (c. 700), who used to stand on a bridge in the dress of a gleeman and mingle sacred with secular songs to win his people. At the time of Tyndale and Coverdale's translation of the Bible, such poets as Wyatt and Surrey experimented with the Psalms in verse. Even Queen Elizabeth and Francis Bacon attempted them. More than 300 English Psalters are listed by Julian.

The great English Psalter is dated from Sternhold's metrical Psalms of 1549. Ten years before, Coverdale had published his "Goostly psalmes and spirituall songes drawen out of the holy Scripture, for the comfort and consolacyon of soch as loue to reloyce in God and his words." This edition had for each of its 13 hymns a tune taken from the Geistliche Lieder edited by Luther. In 1549 Robert Crowley also published "The Psalter of David . . . in such sort that it maye the more decently and with more delyte of the mynde be read and songe of al men." It had "a note of four partes," which meant "a note of song . . . which agreeth with the meter of this Psalter [and] serveth for all the Psalmes thereof, conteynige so many notes in one part as be syllables in one meter or [line] as appeareth by the dyttie that is printed with the same." This single tune was in common meter, like all the Psalms.

Sternhold's version with revisions and additions was used in the churches until the new version was made by Tate and Brady in 1696—"fitted to the tunes used in the churches" and dedicated to William III. A satirical critic of 1710, comparing this version with the Old one, called it, "fine and modish," "flourished with wit and fancy," "gay and fashionable."

The words of our Nos. 99 and 100 are the Ninety-first Psalm, from this version, modified. Tate and Brady were both Irishmen. Nahum Tate, who helped Dryden with the second part of his "Absalom and Achitophel," succeeded Shadwell as Poet Laureate. Nicholas Brady was an adherent of King William, to whom he was made chaplain, later becoming the incumbent of Stratford-on-Avon, a place of precious associations for any aspirant to poetic honors.

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

IN THE office of a near-by mill, three young women have worked harmoniously and efficiently for many years. Recently, owing to rigid curtailment of expense, it was deemed necessary to dispense with the services of one of the three workers.

Dismay gripped the two workers remaining, for they well knew how the released one had contributed largely to the support of her family. They therefore submitted this proposal to the office manager: One of the two, planning to be married a few months later, requested that she be allowed to resign, for she could better dispense with her salary. The other enthusiastically offered to make any sacrifice necessary to insure the return of the released one.

Today two happy women are sharing their duties, each working every other week in order that both be retained.

Just another proof that material values may fluctuate and change, but spiritual values of sacrifice and brotherly kindness, never!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Fickle modifiers" (C. R. G.)—The correspondent submits for criticism the following sentence:

To live in a well-built and well-kept house without doubt provides comfort to all.

The phrase "without doubt" flirts with both members of the sentence. (Some authorities call this a "squinting modifier," since it is obliged to look in both directions,) The writer of the sentence has, of course, left the reader wondering whether the sense is "to live without doubt" or "provides without doubt." The sentence should, therefore, be recast to bring out the writer's thought.

Inasmuch as "fickle modifiers" frequently appear, a handy rule should be given: "Do not place between two members of a sentence a modifier applicable to either member" (Woolley). It should be added that punctuation should not be relied upon to show the application of the modifier. The sentence should be recast.

A glance through the following examples will, we trust, cause even the most amateur writer to spurn the "fickle modifier":

When the son returned, *much to his father's displeasure*, he married. (Recast: "The son returned home and married, much to his father's displeasure.")

The man who writes *in nine cases out of ten* is seeking a profitable method of self-expression. (Recast: "The man who writes is, in nine cases out of ten, seeking. . . .")

The grand jury which has been preparing several indictments *today* called in two more witnesses. (Recast: "The grand jury, which has been preparing several indictments, called in two more witnesses today.")

As the audience applauded *enthusiastically*, the actor returned to the footlights. (Recast: "As the audience enthusiastically applauded, the . . . .")

A person who sings well *once in awhile* should offer his services on programs for charitable institutions. (Recast: "A person who sings well should offer his services once in a while—or occasionally—do . . . .")

Since a watch cannot stand much abuse *when not in use* it should be carefully laid away. (Recast: "Since a watch cannot stand much abuse, it should be carefully laid away when . . . .")

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Some day I hope I shall have learned
This lesson well at last
That I must face the future
And stop dreaming of the past.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The Gold Clause

BONDS issued by the Federal Government, by municipalities and by many industrial enterprises in the United States carry an unequivocal promise. This is that they are repayable in "United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness." The present refers to the date of issuing the bonds. But there has been no variation in that promise during the life of all the bonds extant. Thus the contract pledges payment of a definite quantity of fine or pure gold, 23.22 grains for every dollar, to be exact.

Nowadays, however, the dollar is not equal to that weight of gold. At home it is equal to no gold at all. For by the President's order dollars are no longer convertible. The only way of gauging what the dollar is worth in terms of gold is on the foreign exchange market. There it is still dealt in. Gold francs may be bought for dollars; and vice versa. At present quotations the paper dollar is at a discount in terms of francs, about 15 per cent.

The question has arisen of what becomes of the debtor's promise to pay at gold parity. Is he not legally and morally liable? The question has been raised by both Americans and foreigners in respect of American bonds. For, with the internationalization of the stock exchanges, dollar bonds have a world-wide distribution. And many of them, as is evident from the news, are in the hands of Britons.

At this time the American is not so much concerned as the foreigner. No gold can be obtained even if the debtor were willing to pay it out. Moreover, the American can use only dollars in the United States. Those dollars have a buying power which has changed only slightly since the United States left the gold standard. Hence the dollars received by American creditors do not deprive them of anything. But if there is a return to the gold standard and if at the same time the dollar is devalued in terms of gold, they will undoubtedly press for the honoring of the bond. For in that case there is the likelihood that the dollar would lose part of its purchasing power.

The foreigner, however, uses foreign currency. If he does not obtain "gold coins at the present weight and fineness," but only dollars, he will find himself poorer by 15 per cent in terms of his own currency. Hence he has applied to the Government for permission to take his interest payments in the manner specified in the bonds.

The Treasury has refused. No relief will be afforded from the existing embargo on shipments. The refusal has caused a furor in London. But for the present, at any rate, it is hard to dispute the ruling. A gold embargo is in effect. It was applied for the ostensible purpose of keeping American gold reserves at home. If one grants the validity of that purpose, one cannot see why an exception should be made. If it were, it would certainly defeat the President's purpose in applying a gold embargo.

The final word, however, has not been said on the gold clause. It will undoubtedly have to be referred to the Supreme Court. That court has already had considerable experience with it. In fact, some of the most notable, not to say stormy cases, in its history have had reference to its interpretation. Chief among them were the legal tender cases tried during and particularly after the Civil War. The decisions invariably upheld the validity of the gold clause.

Nobody knows yet at what value the dollar will settle. Since the United States is a strong creditor nation, it is quite conceivable that barring any currency inflation, the paper dollar will return to the gold-buying price of the former gold dollar. It is equally conceivable that the United States will return to the "gold standard of present weight and fineness." The question of the gold clause would not then arise as a point of dispute. What, in the meantime, are foreigners going to receive by way of interest on their American bonds? The Treasury ruling should be reviewed very carefully in the light of all the circumstances of the case before it is made more than a temporary impounding of the difference between the depreciated dollars and the gold dollars.

"Seek Ye First—"

THE motive of business—indeed, of all human activity—has to be service to mankind. It is inevitable. If "service" sounds old, so do the Ten Commandments. The word may have been debased; the idea has not. Like dutiful schoolboys, we have parroted many fine things *ad nauseam*. It is time we realized their meaning.

Many of us ignore or scoff at things we have not taken the trouble to understand. We think of ideals as theoretical—something for other people, the visionaries, to follow. But our disregard is bound to bring affliction upon us, and often upon others also. And frequently we pay the cost of failure to know that life abundant which could be ours were we less "practical," less "smart."

Immanuel Kant said one thing which even a layman can understand: that a human being should always be regarded as an end, not as a means. If employers and employees, "prospects" and salespersons, husbands and wives, parents and children, were always given the consideration implied in his words, how much better a world this would be!

Plausible schemes to cure the world's ills seem to bring little more than confusion. Many are experimental. The Golden Rule is a gold standard from which nobody is compelled to depart, and it has survived some centuries.

A Report Card for "Dad"

SALLY is very proud of her report card. The "E's" are unusually prevalent. There is even an "excellent" for deportment. She dances about with huge elation while Mother reads the record of a fine month's school work. "Splendid, Sally!" applauds Mother. "Why, just see, your spelling, too, is improving. My! My! What a fine little student we are becoming. Mother's proud of you. Just run and show Daddy. Won't his eyes pop out, though, when he sees all those marks for Excellent!"

So Sally runs to Daddy. But Daddy is reading the evening paper. He is one of those daddys who thinks the world of his children, but doesn't think it's necessary to understand them. He looks up with a tolerably bored expression as Sally hands him the report card. "Ah, so," he mumbles. "Yes; yes. Report card. I see. Umh! Umh!"—and hands it back to her. "But, Daddy," cries Sally, "you didn't really look at it. It's full of E's!" Daddy calls himself back from the pursuit of news with a wrench. "Ah, 'E's' is it?" he murmurs. "Well, never mind. Perhaps next time you'll do better."

And as Sally walks sadly away, thoughtlessly robbed of half the joy of achievement, Daddy turns back to his paper and wonders, as he reads of some youngsters' misdemeanors, what's come over the younger generation that makes them so impatient of discipline.

There are many organizations after the order of the parent-teacher associations that could offer Daddy some surprising answers to his wonderment. They even might shame him into a changed attitude toward his responsibility as a parent. But at least one organization is going about it in a different way. The United Parents' Association, meeting to elect a new president in New York City the other day, heard a plan outlined and adopted resolutions which are expected to insure the participation of fathers in activities revolving about the maintenance and improvement of public educational standards.

No longer are mothers' clubs to bear the brunt of the battle for better bringing up. Daddy is going to be called upon to stand shoulder to shoulder with Mother in assuming responsibility for Sally's conduct. Evening meetings, with insistence upon the attendance of wife *and* husband, are planned. In short, Daddy is going to have his newspaper removed from his hand, his carpet slippers hid in the cellar closet, his lounging jacket cut into strips and worked into the pattern of the new rag rug, and he is to be taught the rudiments of parental good manners.

Perhaps if he proves to be a successful daddy and actually betrays his love for his children by taking an active interest in their everyday concerns, he may be given an "E" for his deportment. Then, trust Dad to discover that "E" stands for excellent.

Federal Relief in Sight

THE long, long way to Tipperary was not longer than America's road to an adequate and satisfactory federal relief system in the current crisis. Even yet it is not actually a *fait accompli*, but at last it is in sight.

The Senate Banking Committee has approved the Wagner relief bill virtually as it was passed by the House. It is slated for Senate action within a few days—unless consent should be secured to consider it ahead of that measure. The bill is a revised and simplified version of previous measures sponsored by Senators Costigan and La Follette. Its enactment is considered assured, as a part of the Administration relief program.

It was one of the paradoxes of the last Administration that Herbert Hoover, humanitarian and relief organizer extraordinary to the world in war days, should have balked at letting the National Government carry its share of the burden of distress in a crisis which was nationwide in scope and character. He clung doggedly to the theory that the job was, in the main, one of local rather than national responsibility. He held that national aid should take the form merely of stimulation of federal public works, loans to states, use of surplus cotton and wheat doled out by the Red Cross, some moral assistance to community chests and other local agencies in raising funds, and an unemployment relief organization of a largely voluntary character in Washington to coördinate effort and supply leadership.

President Hoover was personally deeply sensitive to the widespread suffering. He believed that his methods would prove adequate. But he underestimated the duration and extent of distress. Social workers generally considered that he was unwisely advised in vetoing relief and employment-agency legislation. Only a few days ago Secretary of Labor Perkins scrapped the federal employment service established in the previous administration as "too unsatisfactory to warrant continuance" and announced a plan for "an effective nationwide system of public employment offices."

The most notable feature of the pending Wagner relief bill is outright grants instead of loans. In drafting it the proponents had the advice and assistance of some of the leading, responsible relief experts, administrators and social workers of the country, especially from New York State which early and effectively grappled with its unemployment relief problem as a state responsibility and with state funds raised by bond issues to supplement local appropriations and private relief.

The bill contains some compromises and certain defects from the experts' viewpoint. But on the whole it embodies a sound, necessary and reasonably adequate plan. In presenting it Senator Wagner said that "the bill recognizes that not only must starvation be prevented, but standards of relief must be raised if the growing generation is not to inherit all of the disastrous legacies of undernourishment and demoralization."

The bill would provide $500,000,000 for federal grants to states instead of loans, and the federal program would be controlled by a relief administrator appointed by the President. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation would make the gifts as authorized by the administrator. Grants to states would be made on two bases; each state would be entitled to receive an amount equal to one-third of the local and state expenditures for unemployment relief during the preceding three months, and grants would be made on a quarterly basis. Not more than $250,000,000 of the total would be advanced on this basis. The rest would be used for grants to the states in the discretion of the administrator on the basis of need.

The Roosevelt Administration has moved as rapidly as the pressure of other matters would permit to enable the nation to accept its responsibility for assistance on the relief problem which has assumed proportions never before known in the United States. The effect of the bill, if and when it becomes law, and the type of organization developed to put it into effect, will be watched with universal interest.

An Englishman's Castle in Spain

IT IS rather startling to learn that the present Duke of Wellington is really a grandee of Spain and that the grandson of the hero of Waterloo bears the sonorous title of Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo. Most people would possibly still be ignorant of the fact were it not for the present activities of the Cortes.

Republican Spain is gradually confiscating the estates of the deposed landed aristocracy, and, according to an article in Time, only a protest by the British Government prevented seizure of the considerable lands owned by the Duke of Wellington in Spain.

For pushing Napoleon out of Europe in 1815 the continental powers were very grateful to the "Iron Duke," and among the honors showered upon him was an estate in the Peninsula from which he had driven the armies of France. It lies near Salamanca, the scene of one of Wellington's most strategic victories. Not all of his brilliant strategies brought victory. Sometimes they were employed to avert defeat. When checkmated by Masséna, commanding the French forces at Fuentes d'Onoro, the Duke only just managed to disengage his army from a dangerous impasse which history records might have turned to disaster "if Boney had been there."

It is somewhat saddening to reflect that more than a century has succeeded in bringing so little peace to much of the torn territory in Europe up and down which Napoleon Bonaparte marched his armies in his brief hour of triumph. But there is another, a more hopeful side to the picture. The Congress of Vienna avowedly met for selfish aims on the part of every nation represented, and discord instead of peace inevitably followed in its wake. Today, mankind does seek the better way, does realize to some degree that each nation is its brother's keeper.

Unlocking a Treasure House

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S recent suggestion that the classics of Welsh literature should be translated into the English language has come at an opportune moment. The establishment of a Welsh National Theater a few weeks ago shows that Wales is ready to make a fresh cultural advance; and one of the best preliminaries to this is to let the world know what advances she has already made.

It really does seem absurd that while men and women in Britain and the United States can read Greek and Latin, French and German, Persian and Arabian, Scandinavian and Russian, and even Chinese and Japanese literature in translation, the work of a people who live nearer to London than do citizens of Manchester, and nearer to New York than do Londoners, remains a treasure house to which they lack the key.

Hitherto the cultural traffic in literature between Wales and the outside world has been organized on a one-way basis. Welsh literature has been enriched by translations of the principal works of the European languages. Dante, Goethe, Molière, and Ibsen have all penetrated into the remotest fastnesses of Wales and into her smallest villages. Wales has doubtless gained enormously from thus being made free of the masterpieces of Europe.

Similarly, acquaintance with Welsh literature would probably have a most stimulating effect upon European and American writers themselves. For, though comparatively little is known of Welsh literature outside the borders of Wales, it is generally agreed by those acquainted with it to have attained a very high standard of excellence. In particular, it is said by competent judges that in the last thirty years there has been in Wales an output of original literature, both prose and poetry, comparable with that of any country in the world.

The difficulties of translation would be considerable, for Welsh is a complicated language. But it is no harder than Persian or Arabian, each of which has given masterpieces to English literature. The carrying out of Mr. Baldwin's suggestion would not only enrich the literature of Britain and of the United States, but it would draw still closer the bonds that unite the nations of the world.

Editorial Notes

"Blue sky" laws were originally so called because designed to prevent promoters from selling mere atmosphere or airy promises to their prospects. If the contemplated federal law on the subject succeeds in compelling a "security" to be secure in fact, it may merit being called a "blue sky" law in the respect that it will make things a lot brighter for the future investor.

"Muckraking" biographies, within the last four years, also seem to have undergone a thorough deflation.

The new fashion prescribes tiers of curls for the girls whose hair will stand it and, by inference, tears for the girls whose hair will not.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Trying to Discover What Inflation Means

I STOOD before the door of the Back Bay station awaiting my car. A "redcap," with my bags, stood beside me. He opened conversation.

"Yo' just come up on the train from Washington, Boss?"

"Yes."

"Well, would you mind telling me while we waits, what dis yer inflation is and what it's gwine do ter my money?"

Later in the afternoon a shopman besought me for the same information, which he thought could readily be given during the minutes required for tying up a parcel. The incidents are illuminating as showing the widespread interest in what now seems to be the fixed policy of the Administration on the currency question, and the sense on the part of the public that it is a mysterious sort of alchemy by which the people are going to be either enriched or impoverished—depending very largely upon the newspaper which one reads.

Another aspiring student of monetary science, Mr. Will Rogers, reports that on a visit to Washington he talked with the Vice-President, Speaker Rainey, Secretary Woodin; Mr. Douglas, Director of the Budget; Senator "Joe" Robinson and Senator Connally, and "not a one of these men knew what inflation was." Being more accustomed to punching steers or launching jeers than to discussions of the scientific basis of money, Mr. Rogers may not be a wholly credible witness. But it is at least apparent that these eminent authorities did not satisfy his eagerness for information.

In the New York Times of Wednesday was a most suggestive letter from a lady of fifty-one years, who wrote that in a lifetime of industry she had accumulated $31,000; that in 1932, being worried about her savings bank, she converted her deposit into gold; that on appeal of the Government she surrendered this gold and took Federal Reserve notes in place of it; and that now she fears that inflation is going to make those notes less valuable than the gold she surrendered in response to a patriotic impulse.

Possibly the lady does not stop to reflect that it was the process of deflation, going on in the United States for more than three years, which created the conditions causing her very understandable fears for her savings deposits. This deflation not only caused the failure of thousands of banks, savings, state and national, but conferred on the gold she acquired a fictitious and unreasonable value. Indeed, her action, as one of millions of people, in withdrawing that gold from circulation, helped to enhance that value.

For her patriotism in surrendering the gold at the appeal of the President she is to be applauded, but her theory that the money she obtained in exchange for it should be kept at the high purchasing value which a scarcity of gold conferred upon it, is another matter altogether. It is, perhaps, a little too much to expect that a Government which will do nothing to safeguard deposits in national banks, for which it is at least morally responsible, should not only pay principal and interest of its bonds, but should pay in money possessing the buying power which attached to gold at the time of its greatest scarcity.

Harking back to my porter. He was disquieted because he had read that the money he took in would buy less for his needs than that he received today. True enough. But if a wise measure of inflation is adopted, it is the reasonable expectation that more people will travel than have in the last year, trains that have been taken off will be put on again, and the tips dropped into the hands of the redcaps will not only be more numerous, but will be larger. Quarters will come where dimes now are proffered. True, the individual dime may not buy much more than does the nickel today, but there will be many more of them.

There are those to whom any considerable inflation will bring a certain loss—persons living on annuities, on "unearned incomes," or fixed salaries. For them the problem is how long their fixed incomes would continue if conditions created by the steady deflation of the last two or three years continued. Their anxiety should be less what kind of dollars they are to be paid in than whether there are going to be any dollars at all available for them.

In the last three years, with an unfaltering maintenance of the gold standard, and a steady process of deflation, encouraged alike by the financial community and the Government, we have seen banks break by the thousands; historic business houses fail; factories close; railroads go into receiverships; unemployment increase to a point unprecedented in our national history; the demands for charity far outstrip individual resources; destitution, privation and distress on every hand. Both a condition and a theory confront us. The condition sufficiently indicates what deflation has meant. The theory is that what has been caused by deflation can be corrected by reversing the process, stimulating business by a period of rising prices, making man and his labor more valuable and the dollar less so, and encouraging the investment of money rather than its hoarding in gold or otherwise.

Despite the failure of Will Rogers to discover them, I think there can be found people who can explain what this inflation means.

As I Knew Them—Sir Henry Rawlinson

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

BY MY inkstand squats the clay image of a Babylonian god. A supposed attribute of this supremely ugly personage was to hold in its special care the inscribers of the clay tablets of Chaldea with the arrowhead symbols used by the literati of those days.

It was given to me long years ago by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the first of modern men to decipher the ancient form of writing known as the cuneiform script of Babylon. As a boy I often visited him in his rooms near the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum. There he would explain to me the pictures in old Persian scrolls, or show me the signet rings of Kings of Nineveh, or teach me how to write my own name in the wedge-shaped letters of Assyria.

None knew the alphabet of that past mode of literary expression until he solved its problems. The fingers of the gods write upon the walls in many a place and time, but the Daniels of linguistic story are few—"nor shall the wise ones of the land, nor the astrologers, shew forth the interpretation," unless one cometh who finds and follows the clews. The hieroglyphs of Egypt kept well their secrets until the Rosetta stone had been uncovered from its shroud of sand, and its trilingual inscription read by Champollion.

So it befell with the cuneiform writing of the Babylonians. Six centuries ago a wandering friar, Odorious, visited the ruins of Persepolis, in the highlands of Persia, and gazed in wonderment upon the arrowhead inscriptions graven high up on the face of a cliff. But to him the thing was unauthorized and therefore unholy. He disdained to do more than state his discovery without further comment.

The initial step toward a solution of the problem was made when Grotefend, of the University of Göttingen, studying more accurate copies of the cuneiform script, assumed that three of the sentences began with the names of different kings, and that since each of these prenomens was followed by signs of similar type the latter might be surmised to stand for *great* and *son of*. Selecting, therefore, Hystaspes, Darius and Xerxes as the monarchs most likely to be referred to and fulfilling the threefold requirement of grandfather, father and son, he translated his texts, in part, to read:

Darius, great king, king of kings, son of Hystaspes.
Xerxes, great king, king of kings, son of Darius.

Little further advance was made until 1835. Then destiny, pitiful of the strivings of scholars, summoned its modern Daniel to read the writing on the wall. He appeared in the person of Henry Rawlinson, a major in the service of the East India Company, an intrepid wanderer, a man proficient in Oriental tongues, and one possessed of the prerequisite of genius, the capacity of taking infinite pains. To Persepolis he came, its cuneiform inscriptions he saw, their decipherment he conquered. By 1846 he had translated the proclamation on the cliff at Behistun, and soon after he compiled an alphabet of a literature which had been lost to mankind for over two thousand years.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Thirteen States Can Do

LAST week's vote in Michigan and Wisconsin on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment indicates clearly that dry morale is at low ebb—as low perhaps as confidence in the banks was a month ago. In both cases there are possibilities of revival, but not without changes in the institutions and in their personnel. . . .

By the repeal amendment which has now been submitted for ratification, the liquor question would be remanded to the states, and the Federal Government would get out from under all responsibility in that connection. The assumption back of that policy is that liquor—its manufacture, sale and consumption, and the social consequences of all these processes—is a local issue, or, at the most, a state issue. Such an assumption is widely at variance with the observed and recorded facts. . . .

At this stage in the contest leadership must arise in the several states. . . .

But why should there be a state fight, or any fight? Is not the issue decided in advance? Should not the will of the people determine the matter? And is it not certain that it is the will of the people that the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed as proposed?

No, the issue is not decided in advance.

Yes, the will of the people should determine the issue.

No, it is not certain that it is the will of the people that the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed as proposed. . . .

There is absolutely nothing, either in the present state of the public mind so far as it may be confidently interpreted or in the means by which the public mind has been molded to its present temper, to support the opinion that a majority of the people in three-fourths of the states have reached the definite decision that the best way to control liquor is to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and put absolutely nothing in its place except a federal tax upon a product which is held to be solely the concern of the states.

Just what decision the people have reached—not a democratic national convention, nor a President anxious to wash his hands of the whole matter, nor a Congress willing to back any proposal that he may make rather than fall under any suspicion of having failed to support him in the program of economic recovery, nor a press which has reasons of its own for wishing the return of a wide-open policy, but the people themselves in the most deliberate and thoughtful mood of which they are capable—is the thing that has to be determined by the votes of the citizens of the several states in the election of delegates to their state conventions. It cannot be fairly and honestly determined unless all who are opposed to "naked repeal," no matter what alternative they have in view, have the courage to say so. And that sentiment of opposition cannot be brought to effective expression unless those who cherish it shall awake from their lethargy, ignore the premature trumpetings of triumph from the other side, refuse to be either stampeded or intimidated, dissociate themselves from all discredited leadership, and find and follow those leaders in the several states who can most effectively organize that sentiment. . . .

Every characteristic of our national life is a guarantee that no state can drink to itself or be dry to itself. The freedom and volume of interstate transportation, the ease and cheapness of interstate travel, the economic and social interrelations of the states, the practices of advertising through newspapers, periodicals and over the radio—no one of which mediums finds the slightest impediment in state lines—all make it perfectly obvious that no state can say that what it does about liquor is nobody's business but its own. There is no way to confine within the boundaries of any state the social, moral and economic effect of its liquor policy. Therefore, the "naked repeal" amendment, which would relieve the Federal Government of all responsibility in the matter, and would leave it without power to exercise any control other than that very inadequately implied in its jurisdiction over interstate commerce, . . . should be defeated.

But defeat of the present repeal does not necessarily mean the indefinite continuance of the present prohibition policy. It would be constitutionally possible, but it would be neither politically feasible nor morally right for thirteen stubborn states to stand permanently in the way of the attainment of an end desired by the majority. But it is the duty of those states which see the folly of the "naked repeal" proposal to stand against it until the nation can, in a less passionate and panicky temper than is possible at this moment, explore the other possibilities. There are a half-dozen directions in which a better alternative can be sought. The choice among these alternatives will still be open after the repeal amendment has been defeated. To keep the choice open, it must be defeated. Thirteen states can hold the line against repeal under the conditions proposed—not to obstruct the will of the people, but to give it a chance to express itself in the formulation of a policy which will not have the characteristics of an emergency measure, but will represent the best thought and sober purpose of the nation.

That is a job for the states, as states, and one for which they must as states discover and develop their own leaders.—*The Christian Century.*